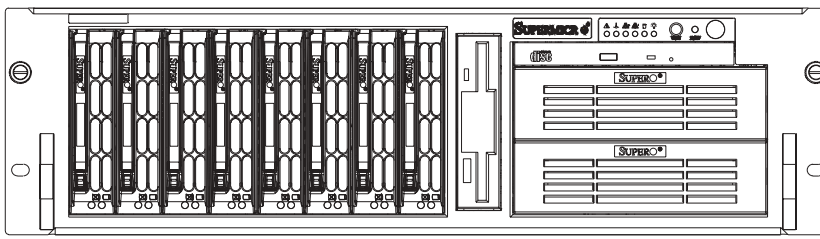
SUPERMICRO®

SUPERSERVER 6033P-8R



USER'S MANUAL

1.0

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the SuperServer 6033P-8R. Installation and maintainance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 6033P-8R is a high-end, dual Xeon processor redundant power rackmount server based on the SC832S-R760 3U rackmount server chassis and the X5DP8-G2 serverboard, which supports single or dual Xeon 604/603-pin processors of up to 3.20 GHz (with a 1 MB integrated transfer cache) at a 533/400 MHz Front Side (System) Bus speed. Refer to the motherboard specifications pages on our web site (http://www.supermicro.com/support/) for updates on supported processors.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the SUPER X5DP8-G2 mainboard and the SC832S-R760 chassis, which make up the SuperServer 6033P-8R.

Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 6033P-8R into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

Chapter 3: System Interface

Refer here for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 6033P-8R.

Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X5DP8-G2 serverboard, including the locations and functions of connectors, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the serverboard.

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the SC832S-R760 3U rackmount server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring SCSI or peripheral drives and when replacing the system power supply unit and cooling fans.

Chapter 7: BIOS

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

Appendix A: BIOS POST Messages

Appendix B: BIOS POST Codes

Appendix C: Supero Doctor III

Appendix D: System Specifications

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1-1 Overview

The Supermicro SuperServer 6033P-8R is a high-end dual processor, 3U rackmount server that features some of the most advanced technology currently available. The SuperServer 6033P-8R is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC832S-R760 3U rackmount chassis and the X5DP8-G2 dual Xeon processor serverboard. Please refer to our web site for complete information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the SuperServer 6033P-8R. (www.supermicro.com)

In addition to the serverboard and chassis, various hardware components may have been included with your SuperServer 6033P-8R, as listed below:

- Two (2) active CPU heatsinks* (FAN-042-CU)
- Two (2) heatsink retention clip assemblies* (SKT-095-604E)
- One (1) 3.5" floppy drive (FPD-TEAC-(B))
- One (1) slim CD-ROM drive (CDM-TEAC-24(B))
- Four (4) 9-cm hot-swap cooling fans (FAN-0063)
- SCSI Accessories:
  Eight (8) SCSI drive carriers (CSE-PT-39(B))
  One (1) SCSI backplane with SAF-TE (CSE-SCA-833S)
  One (1) Ultra320 SCSI cable (CBL-037-U320)
- Rackmount hardware with screws (CSE-PT50):
  Two (2) rack rail assemblies
  Four (4) brackets for mounting the rack rails to a rack/telco rack
- One (1) CD containing drivers and utilities
- SuperServer 6033P-8R User's Manual

* *Product may change without notice.*

1-2 Serverboard Features

At the heart of the SuperServer 6033P-8R lies the X5DP8-G2, a dual Intel Xeon processor serverboard designed to provide maximum performance. Below are the main features of the X5DP8-G2.

Chipset

The X5DP8-G2 is based on Intel's E7501 chipset, which is a high-performance core logic chipset designed for dual-processor servers. See Figure 1-1 for a block diagram of the E7501.

The E7501 chipset consists of four major components: the Memory Controller Hub (MCH), the I/O Controller Hub 3 (ICH3), the PCI-X 64-bit Hub 2.0 (P64H2) and the 82808AA Host Channel Adapter (VxB).

The MCH has four hub interfaces, one to communicate with the ICH3 and three for high-speed I/O communications. The MCH employs a 144-bit wide memory bus for a PC1600 (DDR-200) memory interface, which provides a total bandwidth of 3.2 GB/s. The ICH3 interface is a 266 MB/sec point-to-point connection using an 8-bit wide, 66 MHz base clock at a 4x data transfer rate. The P64H2 interface is a 1 GB/s point-to-point connection using a 16-bit wide, 66 MHz base clock at a 8x data transfer rate.

The ICH3 I/O Controller Hub provides various integrated functions, including a two-channel UDMA100 bus master IDE controller, USB host controllers, an integrated LAN controller, a System Management Bus controller and an AC'97 compliant interface.

Each P64H2 PCI-X Hub (there are two) provides a 16-bit connection to the MCH for high-performance IO capability and the 64-bit PCI-X interface.

Processors

The X5DP8-G2 supports single or dual Xeon 604/603-pin processors of up to 3.20 GHz (with a 1 MB integrated transfer cache) at a 533/400 MHz Front Side (System) Bus speed. Please refer to the serverboard specifications pages on our web site (http://www.supermicro.com/support/) for updates on supported processors.

Memory

The X5DP8-G2 has eight 184-pin DIMM slots that can support up to 16 GB of registered ECC DDR266/200 (PC2100/1600) SDRAM. Module sizes of 128 MB, 256 MB, 512 MB, 1 GB and 2 GB may be used to populate the DIMM slots.

Onboard SCSI

Onboard SCSI is provided with an Adaptec AIC-7902 SCSI controller chip, which supports dual channel, Ultra320 SCSI at a burst throughput rate of 320 MB/sec. The X5DP8-G2 provides two SCSI ports. A QLogic GEM359 controller is used for the SAF-TE compliant SCSI backpanel.

PCI Expansion Slots

The X5DP8-G2 has a total of six 3.3V PCI-X slots, which consist of two 64-bit, 133 MHz PCI-X, one 100 MHz PCI-X and three 64-bit, 66 MHz PCI-X slots. The SC832S-R760 chassis accommodates six standard sized (full length) card slots. Several jumpers on the serverboard are used to change the speeds of these slots if needed (see Chapter 5).

ATI Graphics Controller

The X5DP8-G2 features an integrated ATI video controller based on the Rage XL graphics chip. Rage XL utilizes 8 MB of memory and fully supports sideband addressing. This onboard graphics package can provide a bandwidth of up to 512 MB/sec over a 32-bit graphics memory bus.

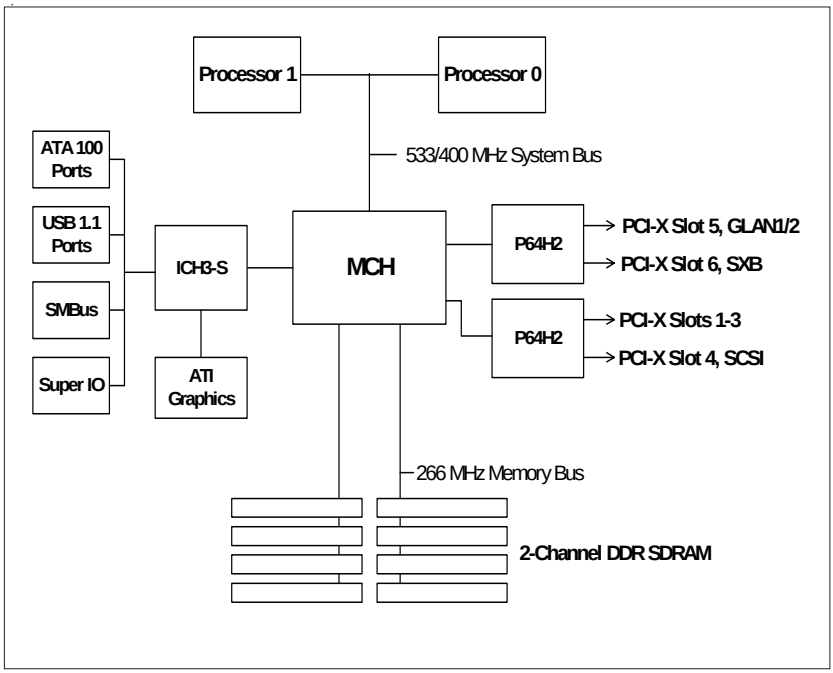
Onboard Controllers/Ports

The X5DP8-G2 includes one floppy drive controller and two onboard IDE controllers, which support up to four hard drives or ATAPI devices. Back panel I/O ports include one COM port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports, a video (monitor) port, an external SCSI port and dual Gigabit Ethernet LAN ports.

Other Features

Other onboard features are included to promote system health. These include various voltage monitors, two CPU temperature sensors, four fan speed sensors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors, virus protection and BIOS rescue.

Figure 1-1. Intel E7501 Chipset: System Block Diagram



Note: This is a general block diagram. Please see Chapter 5 for details.

1-3 Server Chassis Features

The SC832S-R760 is a scaleable 3U rackmount server platform designed with state-of-the-art features. The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC832S-R760 chassis.

System Power

When configured as the 6033P-8R, the SC832S-R760 chassis includes a triple redundant 760W (760W + 380W) hot-swappable power supply.

SCSI Subsystem

The SCSI subsystem supports eight 80-pin SCA Ultra320 SCSI hard drives. (Any standard 1" drives are supported. SCA = Single Connection Attachment.) The SCSI drives are connected to an SCA backplane that provides power, bus termination and configuration settings. The SCSI drives are also hot-swap units.

Control Panel

The chassis control panel provides important system monitoring and control information. LEDs indicate power on, power fail, network activity, hard disk drive activity and system overheat conditions. Also present are a main power button, a system reset button and a mute button to suppress the alarm.

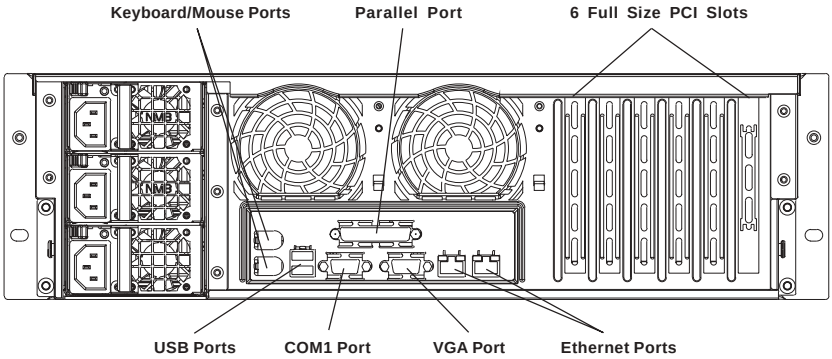
I/O Backplane

The backplane of the SC832S-R760 supports the use of up to six standard size expansion cards and provides one COM port, one VGA port, a parallel (printer) port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports and two Gb Ethernet (LAN) ports (see Figure 1-2).

Cooling System

The SC832S-R760 has a revolutionary cooling design that includes four 9.2-cm hot-swap system cooling (intake) fans. The fans plug into fan headers that are located behind the drive bays and operate continuously at full (4300) rpm. If any fan fails and the ambient air temperature inside the chassis becomes too high, an overheat LED and alarm will be activated.

Figure 1-2. I/O Backplane



1-4 Contacting Supermicro

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Notes

Chapter 2

Server Installation

2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your SuperServer 6033P-8R up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

2-2 Unpacking the SuperServer 6033P-8R

You should inspect the box the SuperServer 6033P-8R was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the SuperServer 6033P-8R. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the SuperServer 6033P-8R was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

Choosing a Setup Location

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches).
- Leave approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.

Warnings and Precautions!

Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack.
- In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow the hot plug SCSI drives and power supply units to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.

Rack Mounting Considerations

Ambient Operating Temperature

If installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient operating temperature of the rack environment may be greater than the ambient temperature of the room. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature (Tmra).

Reduced Airflow

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that the amount of airflow required for safe operation is not compromised.

Mechanical Loading

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that a hazardous condition does not arise due to uneven mechanical loading.

Circuit Overloading

Consideration should be given to the connection of the equipment to the power supply circuitry and the effect that any possible overloading of circuits might have on overcurrent protection and power supply wiring. Appropriate consideration of equipment nameplate ratings should be used when addressing this concern.

Reliable Ground

A reliable ground must be maintained at all times. To ensure this, the rack itself should be grounded. Particular attention should be given to power supply connections other than the direct connections to the branch circuit (i.e. the use of power strips, etc.).

2-4 Installing the 6033P-8R into a Rack

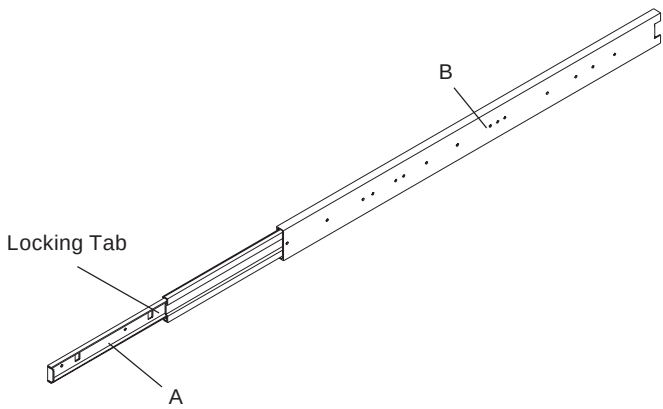
This section provides information on installing the SuperServer 6033P-8R into a rack unit. If the 6033P-8R has already been mounted into a rack, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. The following is a guideline for installing the 6033P-8R into a rack with the rack rails provided. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

You should have received two rack rail assemblies with the SuperServer 6033P-8R. Each of these assemblies consist of two sections: an inner fixed chassis rail that secures to the 6033P-8R (A) and an outer fixed rack rail that secures directly to the rack itself (B). All screws and hardware mentioned in the installation steps should be included in the hardware kit.

To remove the fixed chassis rail (A), pull it out as far as possible - you should hear a "click" sound as a locking tab emerges from inside the rail assembly and locks the inner rail. Then depress the locking tab to pull the inner rail completely out. Do this for both the left and right side rack rail assemblies.

Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

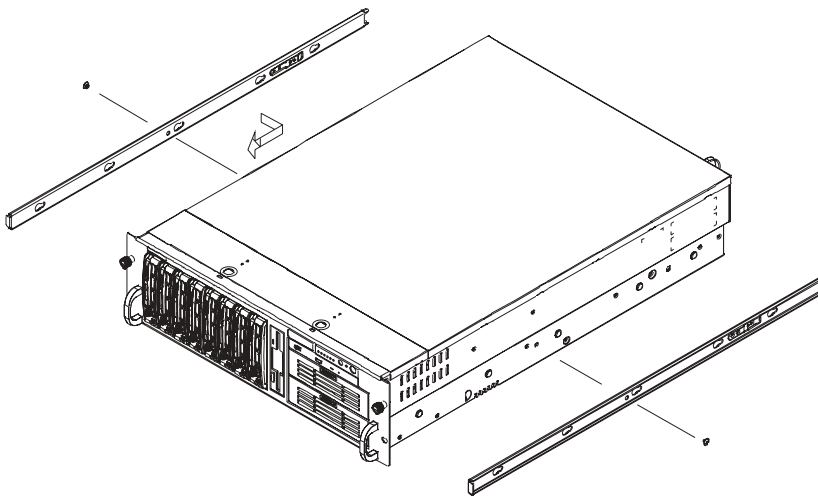


Installing the Chassis Rails

Position one of the fixed chassis rail sections you just removed along the side of the 6033P-8R. Note that these two rails are left/right specific. Locate the five rail buttons on each side of the chassis and the five corresponding holes on each of the inner rails. Note that the holes are elongated with one end of the hole larger than the other. Align the larger end of each hole with its corresponding button. Once all are aligned, push the holes toward their corresponding buttons and the rail should secure itself to the chassis see Figure 2-2). Once a rail is placed on the chassis, pull it forward until the rail buttons lock in the small ends of the corresponding holes. Secure the rail to the chassis with a M4 x 4mm roundhead screw. Repeat the above steps to install other rail on the chassis.

Locking Tabs: As mentioned, both chassis rails have a locking tab, which serves two functions. The first is to lock the server into place when installed and pushed fully into the rack, which is its normal position. Secondly, these tabs also lock the server in place when fully extended from the rack. This prevents the server from coming completely out of the rack when you pull it out for servicing.

Figure 2-2. Installing Chassis Rails



Installing the Server into the Rack

Locate a pair of front (short) and rear (long) brackets that were included with your rack mounting hardware. Note that the brackets are marked with up/front arrows (front) and up/rear arrows (rear). Secure the short front bracket (A in Figure 2-3) to the outer rail with two M4 x 4 mm roundhead screws. Locate the two buttons on the outer rail (B in Figure 2-3) and attach the rear (long) bracket to it by sliding the opening of the rear rail through the button. Measure the depth of your rack and adjust the length of the rails accordingly. Repeat the same steps to install the other outer rail on the chassis. Secure both outer rail assemblies to the rack using M5 x 12 mm flathead screws and M5 washers.

You are now ready to install the server into the rack. Slide the chassis into the rack as shown in Figure 2-4. The chassis may not slide into the rack smoothly or easily when installed the first time. Some adjustment to the slide assemblies might be needed for easy installation.)

When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click". You will need to release the safety taps on both sides of the chassis in order to completely remove the chassis out of the rack.

Figure 2-3. Assembling the Rack Rails

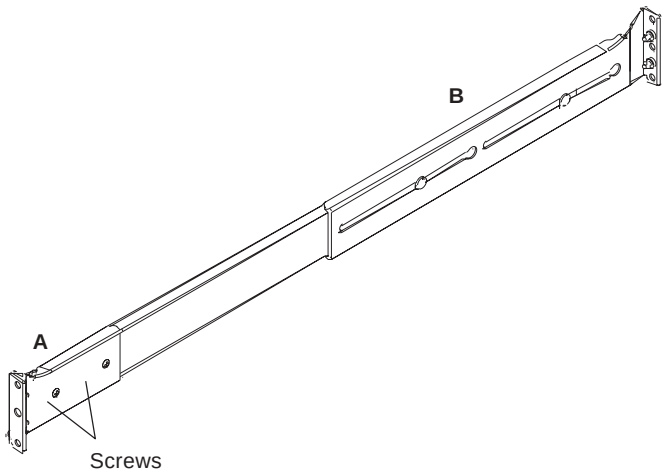
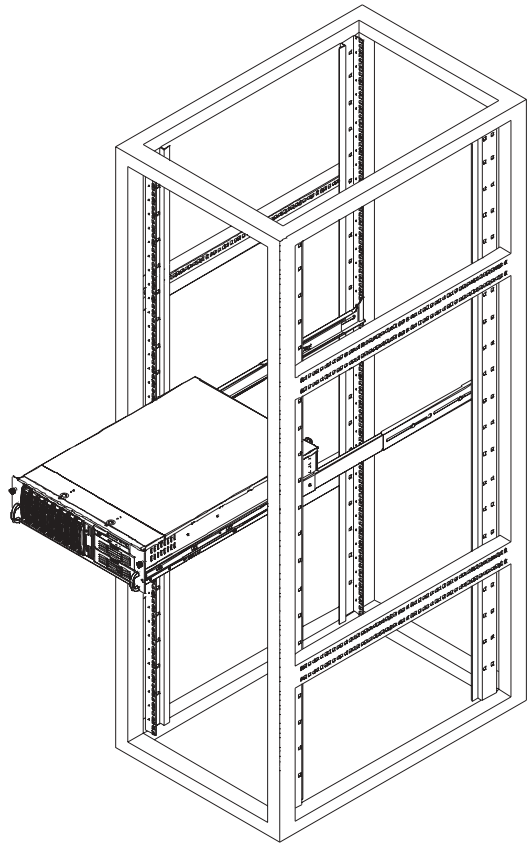


Figure 2-4. Installing the Server into a Rack



Installing the Server into a Telco Rack

If you are installing the SuperServer 6033P-8R into a Telco type rack, follow the directions given on the previous pages for rack installation. The only difference in the installation procedure will be the positioning of the rack brackets to the rack. They should be spaced apart just enough to accommodate the width of the telco rack.

2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

After you install the 6033P-8R in the rack, you will need to open the unit to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

1. Accessing the inside of the 6033P-8R (see Figure 2-5):

First, release the retention screws that secure the unit to the rack. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

2. Check the CPUs (processors):

You may have one or two processors already installed into the serverboard. Each processor needs its own heatsink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heatsink installation.

3. Check the system memory:

Your 6033P-8R server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.

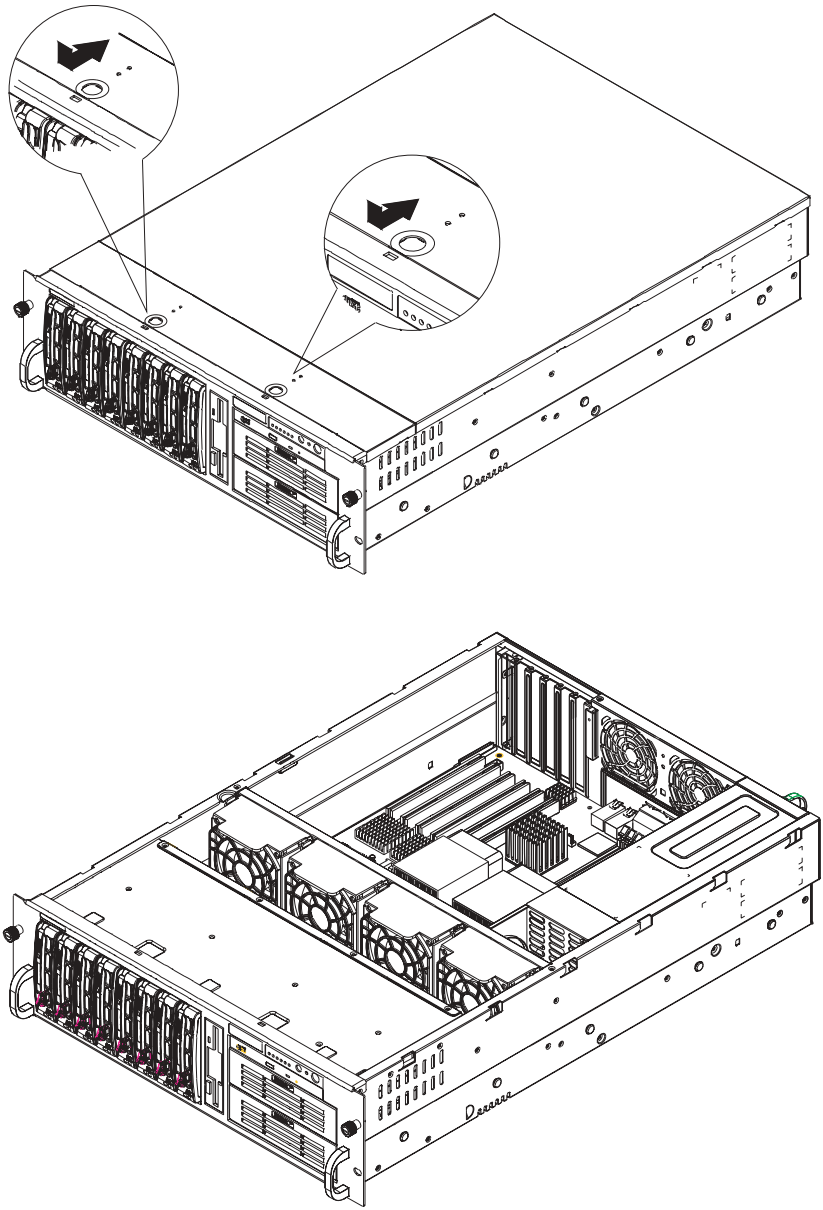
4. Installing add-on cards:

If desired, you can install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.

5. Check all cable connections and airflow:

Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. Also make sure that no cables are positioned in front of the fans. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.

Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the 6033P-8R



2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the SCSI drives and SCA backplane have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

1. Accessing the drive bays:

All drives are accessable from the front of the server. For servicing the CD-ROM and floppy drives, you will need to remove the top chassis cover. The SCSI disk drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.

2. CD-ROM and floppy disk drives:

A slim CD-ROM and a floppy drive should be preinstalled in your server. Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to reinstall a CD-ROM and/or floppy disk drive to the system.

3. Check the SCSI disk drives:

Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install SCSI drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

4. Check the airflow:

Airflow is provided by four 9.2-cm blower fans. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling airflow to the components that generate the most heat. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

5. Supplying power to the system:

The last thing you must do is to provide input power to the system. Plug the power cords from the power supply units into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

Chapter 3

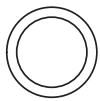
System Interface

3-1 Overview

There are several LEDs on the control panel as well as others on the SCSI drive carriers and the motherboard to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the chassis control panel.

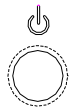
3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are three push-button buttons located on the front of the chassis. These are (in order from left to right) a mute, a reset and a power on/off button.



- **MUTE:** Depress the mute button to silence the buzzer alarm, which is activated by a signal received from the SCSI drive backplane. After silencing the alarm, you should then press the button again to reactivate the alarm function.

- **RESET:** Use the reset button to reboot the system.



- **POWER:** This is the main power button, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of the SC832S-R760 chassis has six LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.

- **Overheat:** Indicates a CPU overheat condition. This may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. You should also check to make sure that the chassis cover is installed and that all fans are present and operating normally. Verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Processor and Heatsink Installation section in Chapter 5).

NIC2

- **NIC2:** Indicates network activity on LAN2 when flashing.

NIC1

- **NIC1:** Indicates network activity on LAN1 when flashing.

- **HDD:** Indicates IDE channel activity. On the SuperServer 6033P-8R, this LED indicates SCSI and CD-ROM drive activity when flashing.

- **Power:** Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

- **Power Fail:** Indicates a power supply module has failed. This should be accompanied by an audible alarm. A backup power supply module will take the load and keep the system running but the failed module will need to be replaced. Refer to Chapter 6 for details on replacing the power supply. This LED should be off when the system is operating normally.

3-4 SCSI Drive Carrier LEDs

Each SCSI drive carrier has two LEDs.

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the front of the SCSI drive carrier indicates drive activity. A connection to the SCSI SCA backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.

- **Red:** A SAF-TE compliant backplane is needed to activate the red LED, which indicates a drive failure. (A SAF-TE compliant SCSI backplane is standard on the 6033P-8R.) If one of the SCSI drives fail, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed SCSI drives.

Chapter 4

System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions

Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 6033P-8R from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.

- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.

- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the motherboard, memory modules and the CD-ROM and floppy drives. When disconnecting power, you should first power down the system with the operating system and then unplug the power cords of all the power supply units in the system.

- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.

- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.

- Do not use mats designed to decrease electrostatic discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.

- The power supply power cord must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.

- Motherboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities. On the X5DP8-G2, the positive side should be facing up. This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- CD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a CD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.

4-2 General Safety Precautions

Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the SuperServer 6033P-8R clean and free of clutter.

- The SuperServer 6033P-8R weighs approximately 75 lbs (34.1 kg.) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs. Don't use the handles to lift the chassis; the handles should only be used to pull the server out of the rack.

- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.

- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.

- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.

- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

4-3 ESD Precautions

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.

- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.

- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.

- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.

- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.

- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.

- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.

4-4 Operating Precautions

Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 6033P-8R is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the 6033P-8R system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

Chapter 5

Advanced Serverboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install processors and heatsinks to the X5DP8-G2 serverboard, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All serverboard jumpers and connections are described and a layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter. Remember to close the chassis completely when you have finished working on the serverboard to protect and cool the system sufficiently.

5-1 Handling the X5DP8-G2 Serverboard

Static electrical discharge can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to printed circuit boards, it is important to handle them very carefully (see Chapter 4). Also note that the size and weight of the serverboard can cause it to bend if handled improperly, which may result in damage. To prevent the serverboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from static discharge.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

Unpacking

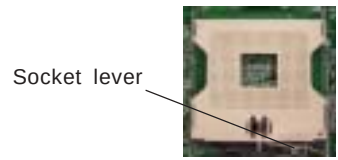
The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

5-2 PGA Processor and Heatsink Installation

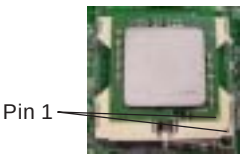
When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan. Also, do not place the serverboard on a conductive surface, which can damage the BIOS battery and prevent the system from booting up.

IMPORTANT: Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket **before** you install the heatsink. The X5DP8-G2 can support either one or two Xeon 604/603-pin processors of up to 3.20 GHz with a 1 MB integrated transfer cache. If installing one processor only, install it into CPU socket #1.

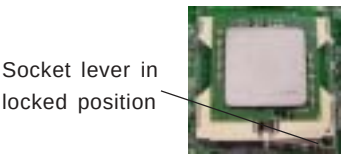
1. Lift the lever on the CPU socket. Lift the lever completely or you will damage the CPU socket when power is applied. (Install a processor into CPU #1 socket first.)



2. Install the CPU in the socket. Make sure that pin 1 of the CPU is seated on pin 1 of the socket (both corners are marked with a triangle). When using only one CPU, install it into CPU socket #1 (CPU socket #2 is automatically disabled if only one CPU is used).



3. Press the lever down until you hear it *click* into the locked position. See Figure 5-1 for pictures of the 604-pin CPU socket before and after the processor is installed.



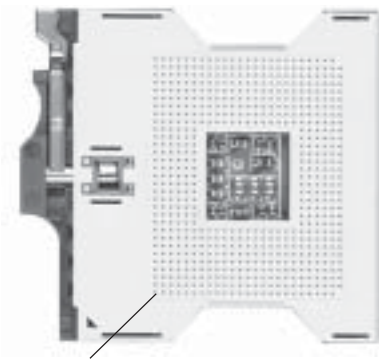
4. Apply the proper amount of thermal compound to the CPU die and place the heatsink on top of the CPU. Make sure the heatsink sits completely flat on the CPU - if not, the space between the two will degrade the heat dissipation function of the heatsink, which may cause the processor to overheat.

5. Secure the heatsink by locking the retention clips into position. When correctly installed, the clips should *click* into place and the three black tabs on the CPU retention pieces should protrude fully through the corresponding holes on the retention clips. See Figure 5-2 for a diagram of the heatsink installation procedure.

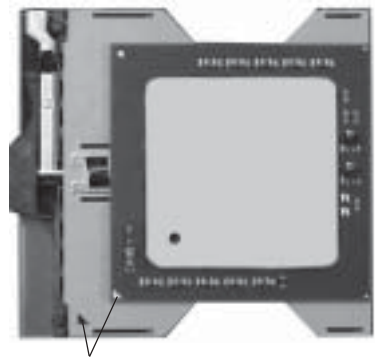
6. Connect the fan wires to the rpespective CPU Fan cheader on the motherboard. If installing two processors, repeat these steps to install the second processor in the CPU #2 slot.

IMPORTANT! Please note that special, new silver heatsink retention clips must be used with all Xeon 533 MHz FSB (front side bus) 604-pin processors. These new retention clips have “604P” clearly marked on them. Using the old clips will not keep the proper amount of pressure applied and may cause the processor to overheat. You should not use these new retention clips with Xeon 400 MHz FSB processors (even if the CPU socket is 604-pin) as they will too tight and damage the CPU socket.

Figure 5-1. 604-pin PGA Socket: Empty and with Processor Installed



Pin 1



Triangle locating pin 1

Warning! Make sure you lift the lever completely when installing the CPU. If the lever is only partly raised, damage to the socket or CPU may result.

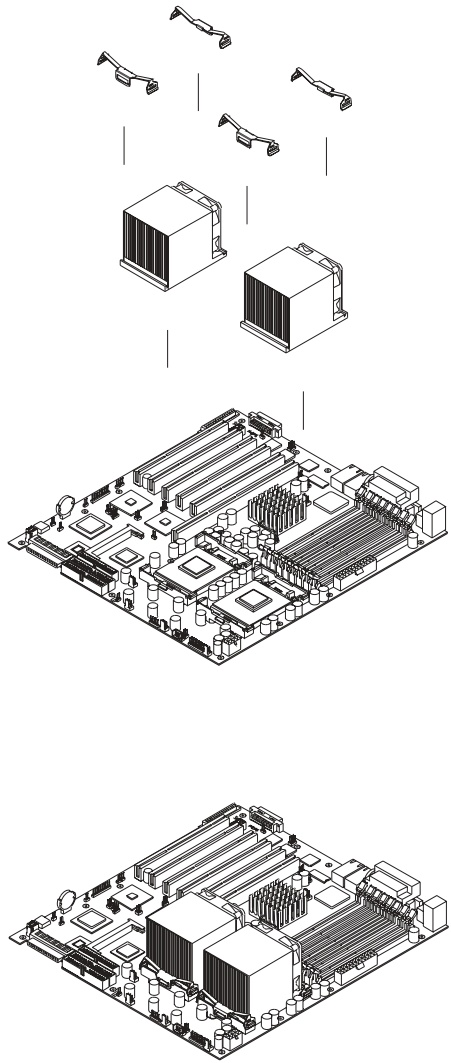


Figure 5-2. Heatsink Installation

5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the processors are installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the serverboard. These include the data (ribbon) cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

Connecting Data Cables

The ribbon cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed in preconfigured systems to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). If you are configuring the system, keep the airflow in mind when routing the cables. The following data cables (with their serverboard connector locations noted) should be connected. See the serverboard layout figure in this chapter for connector locations.

- IDE Device Cable (IDE#2)
- Floppy Drive Cable (JP7)
- SCSI Cable (JA1)
- Control Panel Cable (JF2, see next page)

Connecting Power Cables

The X5DP8-G2 has a 24-pin primary power supply connector designated "ATX Power" for connection to the ATX power supply. Connect the appropriate connector from the power supply to the "ATX Power" connector to supply power to the serverboard. The Secondary ATX Power Connector (at J15) must also be connected to your power supply. See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for power connector pin definitions.

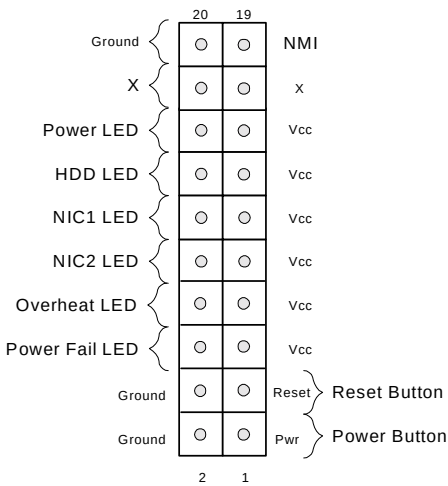
Connecting the Control Panel

JF2 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-3 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators. Please note that even and odd numbered pins are on opposite sides of each header.

All JF2 wires have been bundled into single ribbon cable to simplify their connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the board. The other end connects to the Control Panel printed circuit board, located just behind the system status LEDs in the chassis.

See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for details and pin descriptions of JF2.

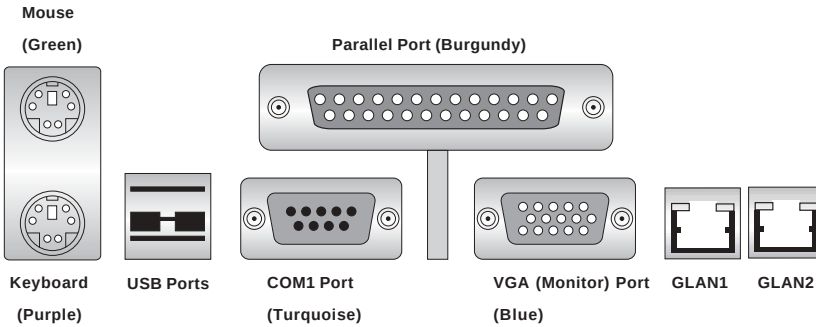
Figure 5-3. X5DP8-G2 Front Control Panel Header Pins



5-4 I/O Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-4 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-4. Back Panel I/O Ports



5-5 Installing Memory

Note: Check the Supermicro web site for recommended memory modules: http://www.supermicro.com/support/.

CAUTION

Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage. Also note that the memory is interleaved to improve performance (see step 1).

DIMM Installation (See Figure 5-5)

1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with Bank 1 (DIMM#1A, DIMM#1B). The memory scheme is interleaved so you must install two modules at a time, beginning with Bank 1, then Bank 2 and so on.

2. Insert each DIMM module into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent inserting the DIMM module incorrectly.

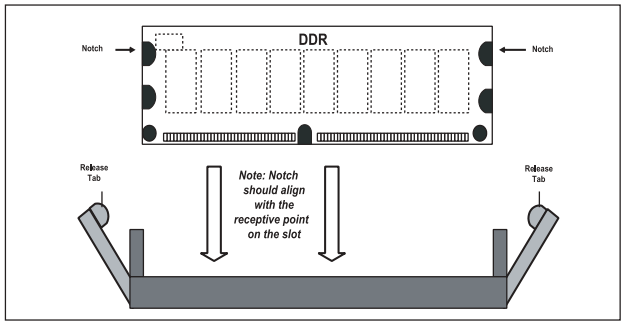
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Repeat for all modules (see step 1 above).

Memory Support

The X5DP8-G2 only supports ECC registered DDR266/200 (PC2100/1600) memory. If you are using 533 MHz FSB processors, you must use DDR266 SDRAM. If you are using 400 MHz FSB processors, you may use either DDR266 or DDR200 SDRAM. You should not mix DIMMs of different sizes and speeds.

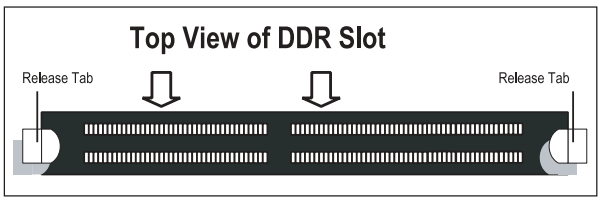
See Figures 5-5a and 5-5b for installing and removing memory modules.

Figure 5-5a. Side View of DIMM Installation into Slot



To Install: Insert module vertically and press down until it snaps into place. Pay attention to the bottom notch.
To Remove: Use your thumbs to gently push each release tab outward to free the DIMM from the slot.

Figure 5-5b. Top View of DIMM Slot



5-6 Adding PCI Cards

1. PCI-X slots:

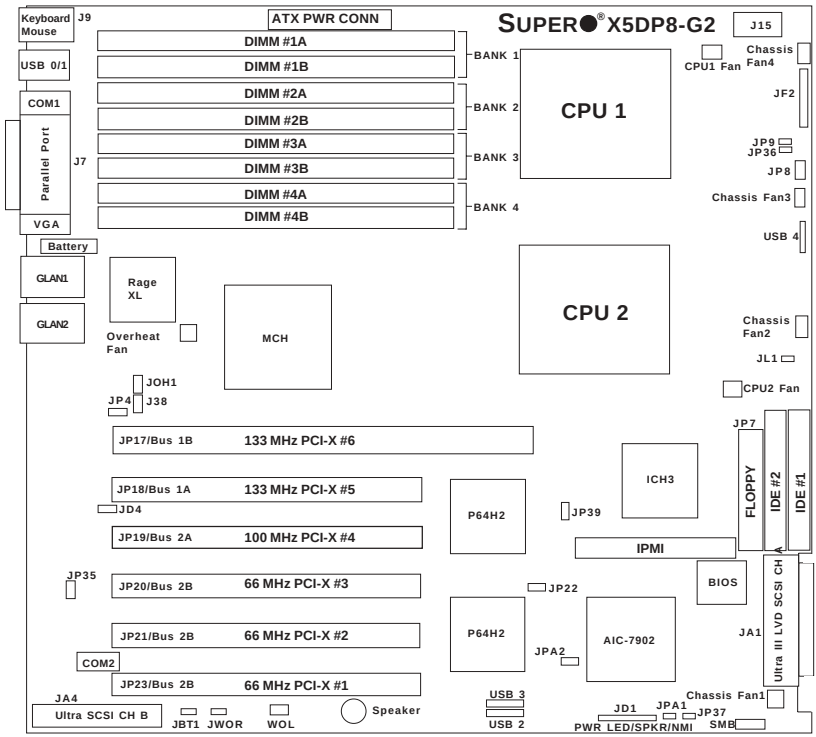
The X5DP8-G2 has a total of six 3.3V PCI-X slots, which consist of two 64-bit, 133 MHz PCI-X, one 64-bit 100 MHz PCI-X and three 64-bit, 66 MHz PCI-X slots. The SC832S-R760 chassis accommodates up to six standard (full sized) add-on cards.

2. PCI card installation:

Before installing a PCI add-on card, make sure you install it into a slot that supports the speed of the card (see step 1, above). Begin by swinging the release tab on the I/O back panel shield out to the left for the PCI slot. Insert the PCI card into the correct slot on the serverboard), pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card. Finish by pushing the release tab back to its original (locked) position. Follow this procedure when adding a card to other slots.

5-7 Serverboard Layout

Figure 5-7. SUPER X5DP8-G2 Layout
(not drawn to scale)



Notes:

The IPMI socket is an optional feature.

Jumpers not noted are for test purposes only.

X5DP8-G2 Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	See Jumper Section
JD1	Speaker Enable (page 5-21)	Closed 6-7 (Enabled)
JPA1/JPA2	SCSI CH A/B Termination	Open (Enabled)
JD4	GLAN Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP4	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP9	Power Fail Alarm En/Disable	Open (Disabled)
JP22	SCSI Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP37	Watch Dog Enable/Disable	Open (Disabled)
JP38	Thermal Fan Enable/Disable	Open (BIOS Control)
JP39	Front Side Bus Speed	Pins 1-2 (Auto)

Connector	Description
ATX PWR CONN	Primary ATX Power Connector
DIMM#1A-DIMM#4B	Memory (RAM) Slots
COM1/COM2	COM1/COM2 Serial Port Connector
CPU/CHS/OH FAN	CPU/Chassis/Overheat Fan Headers
GLAN1/2	Gigabit Ethernet Ports
IDE#1/IDE#2	IDE #1/#2 Hard Disk Drive Connectors
J7	Parallel (Printer) Port
J9	PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Ports
J13/J14	USB2/3 Headers
J15	Secondary ATX Power Connector
JA1	Ultra320 LVD SCSI CH A Connector
JA4	Ultra320 LVD SCSI CH B Connector
JD1	PWR LED/Speaker/NMI/WD Header
JF2	Front Control Panel Connector
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JOH1	Overheat LED
JP7	Floppy Disk Drive Connector
JP8	Third Power Supply Fail Header
JP35	Keylock Switch Connector
JP36	Alarm Reset Switch
JWOR	Wake-on-Ring Header
SCSI LED	SCSI Active LED Header
Speaker	Onboard Speaker Header
USB0/1, 2/3, 4	Universal Serial Bus Ports, Headers
VGA	VGA Display (Monitor) Port
WOL	Wake-on-LAN Header

5-8 Connector Definitions

ATX Power Connection

The ATX power supply connector meets the SSI (Superset ATX) 24-pin specification, however it also supports a 20-pin power supply connector. Make sure that the orientation of the PS connector is correct. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

ATX Power Supply 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON#	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res(NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

PWR_SEC Connection

In addition to the Primary ATX power connector (above), the Secondary 12v 8-pin J15 connector must also be connected to your power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

8-Pin +12v Power Supply Connector (J15)

Pins	Definition
1 thru 4	Ground
5 thru 8	+12v

NMI Button

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

Power LED

The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR_LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
15	Vcc
16	Control

HDD LED

The HDD (IDE Hard Disk Drive) LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF2. Attach the IDE hard drive LED cable to display disk activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
13	Vcc
14	HD Active

NIC1 LED

The NIC1 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF2. Attach the NIC1 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
11	Vcc
12	GND

NIC2 LED

The NIC2 (Network Interface Controller) LED connection is located on pins 9 and 10 of JF2. Attach the NIC2 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
9	Vcc
10	GND

Overheat LED (OH)

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF2 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Overheat (OH) LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
7	Vcc
8	GND

Power Fail LED

The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF2. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions. This LED is only for servers that employ redundant power supplies.

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
5	Vcc
6	GND

Reset Button

The Reset Button connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF2. Attach it to the hardware reset switch on the computer chassis. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

Power Button

The Power Button connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF2. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (see the Power Button Mode setting in BIOS). To turn off the power when set to suspend mode, depress the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Button Connector Pin Definitions (JF2)

Pin Number	Definition
1	PW_ON
2	Ground

Chassis Intrusion

A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JL1. Attach the appropriate cable to inform you of a chassis intrusion.

Universal Serial Bus (USB0/1)

Two Universal Serial Bus ports are located beside the PS/2 keyboard/mouse ports. USB0 is the bottom connector and USB1 is the top connector. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions

USB0		USB1	
Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	P0-	2	P0-
3	P0+	3	P0+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

Extra Universal Serial Bus Headers

Extra USB headers (USB2/USB3) can be used for front side USB access. You will need a USB cable (not included) to use either connection. Refer to the tables on the right for pin definitions. An additional header (USB4) designated J27 is located near the Chassis Fan 3 header. **Note**: USB4 is not a Legacy-supported header, meaning any device attached to it will not operate outside of the operating system.

USB2 Pin Definitions (J13)

Pin Number	Definition
2	Power
4	-
6	+
8	Ground
10	Key

USB3 Pin Definitions (J14)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Power
3	-
5	+
7	Ground
9	Key

Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located under the parallel port (see Figure 5-4). See the table on the right for pin definitions. The COM2 connector is a header located near the PCI-X #1 slot on the serverboard.

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1, COM2)

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	CD	6	DSR
2	RD	7	RTS
3	TD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

Note: Pin 10 is included on the header but not on the port.

GLAN1/2 (Ethernet Ports)

Two Ethernet ports (designated GLAN1 and GLAN2) are located beside the VGA port on the IO back plane. These ports accept RJ45 type cables.

ATX PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and PS/2 mouse are located on J9. See the table at right for pin definitions. (See Figure 5-4 for the locations of each.)

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Port Pin Definitions (J9)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

Fan Headers

The X5DP8-G2 has several CPU and chassis fan headers. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Fan Header Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Definition
1	Ground (black)
2	+12V (red)
3	Tachometer

Caution: These fan headers are DC power.

Power LED/Speaker/NMI

On the JDI header, pins 1-3 are for a power LED, pins 4-7 are for the speaker and pins 8-9 are for the NMI connection. See the table on the right for speaker pin definitions. **Note:** The speaker connector pins are for use with an external speaker. If you wish to use the onboard speaker, you should close pins 6-7 with a jumper.

Speaker Connector Pin Definitions (JD1)

Pin Number	Function	Definition
4	+	Red wire, Speaker data
5	Key	No connection
6		Key
7		Speaker data

Third Power Supply Fail Header

Connect a cable from your power supply to the JP8 header to provide warning of power supply failure. This warning signal is passed through the PWR_LED pin on JF2 to indicate of a power failure on the chassis. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Third Power Supply Fail Header Pin Definitions (JP8)

Pin Number	Definition
1	P/S 1 Fail Signal
2	P/S 2 Fail Signal
3	P/S 3 Fail Signal
4	Reset (from MB)

Note: This feature is only available when using redundant Supermicro power supplies.

Keylock

The keyboard lock connection is located on JP35. Utilizing this header allows you to inhibit any actions made on the keyboard, effectively "locking" it.

Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is designated WOL. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must enable the LAN Wake-Up setting in BIOS to use this feature. You must also have a LAN card with a Wake-on-LAN connector and cable.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions (WOL)

Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

Wake-On-Ring

The Wake-On-Ring header is designated JWOR. This function allows your computer to receive and "wake-up" by an incoming call to the modem when in suspend state. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must have a Wake-On-Ring card and cable to use this feature.

Wake-on-Ring Pin Definitions (JWOR)

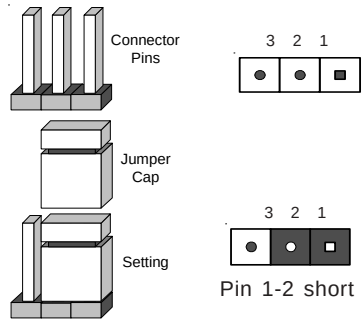
Pin Number	Definition
1	Ground
2	Wake-up

5-9 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the serverboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the serverboard layout page for jumper locations.

Note: On two pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS (which will also clear any passwords). Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS.

To clear CMOS, first power down the system, then

1) Unplug the power cord(s)

2) With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver

3) Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device)

4) Reconnect the power cord(s) and power on the system.

Note: *Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS*.

GLAN Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JD4 to enable or disable the onboard GLAN ports (GLAN1 and GLAN2) on the serverboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled

GLAN Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JD4)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

VGA Enable/Disable

JP4 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP4)

Jumper Position	Definition
1-2	Enabled
2-3	Disabled

Front Side Bus Speed

JP39 is used to set the system (front side) bus speed for the processors. It is best to keep this jumper set to Auto. This jumper is used together with the CPU Clock setting in BIOS. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Front Side Bus Speed Jumper Settings (JP39)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Auto
Pins 2-3	400 MHz
Open	533 Mhz

SCSI Enable/Disable

The SCSI Termination jumper at JP22 allows you to enable or disable the onboard SCSI controller. The normal (default) position is on pins 1-2 to enable SCSI termination. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SCSI Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP22)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

SCSI Termination Enable/ Disable

Jumpers JPA1 and JPA2 allow you to enable or disable termination for the individual SCSI channels. Jumper JPA1 controls SCSI channel A and JPA2 controls SCSI channel B. The normal (default) setting is open to enable (teminate) both SCSI channels. If you wish to connect external SCSI devices, you should disable termination for the channnel(s) you will be connecting them to. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SCSI Channel Termination Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPA1, JPA2)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Enabled
Closed	Disabled

Thermal Fan Enable/Disable

JP38 allows you to enable or disable the thermal fan. When enabled, the fan will operate continuously. When disabled, it will operate only when a predefined temperature threshold has been exceeded. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Thermal Fan Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP38)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Disabled
Closed	Enabled

Watch Dog Enable/Disable

The Watch Dog jumper (located on JP37) allows you to enable or disable the Watch Dog feature. The default position is open to disable the Watch Dog timer. When enabled, Watch Dog can reboot your PC if an application is "hung up" or the system goes down. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Watch Dog Timer Enable/ Disable Jumper Settings (JP37)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Disabled
Closed	Enabled

Speaker Enable/Disable

On the JD1 header, add a jumper to pins 6-7 to enable the onboard speaker. If you wish to use an external speaker, remove it to disable the onboard speaker.

5-10 Onboard Indicators

GLAN LEDs

The Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) have two LEDs. See the table on the right for the functions associated with these LEDs. On each Gb LAN port, the yellow LED indicates activity while the other LED may be green, orange or off to indicate the speed of the connection.

Gb LAN Right LED Indicator

LED Color	Definition
Off	No Connection
Green	100 MHz
Orange	1 GHz

5-11 Floppy/Hard Disk Drive and SCSI Connections

Note the following when connecting the floppy and hard disk drive cables:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A red mark on a wire typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

Floppy Connector

The floppy connector is located on JP7. See the table below for pin definitions.

Floppy Connector Pin Definitions (JP7)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	GND	2	FDHDIN
3	GND	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDEDIN
7	GND	8	Index-
9	GND	10	Motor Enable
11	GND	12	Drive Select B-
13	GND	14	Drive Select A-
15	GND	16	Motor Enable
17	GND	18	DIR-
19	GND	20	STEP-
21	GND	22	Write Data-
23	GND	24	Write Gate-
25	GND	26	Track 00-
27	GND	28	Write Protect-
29	GND	30	Read Data-
31	GND	32	Side 1 Select-
33	GND	34	Diskette

IDE Connectors

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard IDE#1 and #2 connectors. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

IDE Connector Pin Definitions (IDE#1, IDE#2)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	Reset IDE	2	GND
3	Host Data 7	4	Host Data 8
5	Host Data 6	6	Host Data 9
7	Host Data 5	8	Host Data 10
9	Host Data 4	10	Host Data 11
11	Host Data 3	12	Host Data 12
13	Host Data 2	14	Host Data 13
15	Host Data 1	16	Host Data 14
17	Host Data 0	18	Host Data 15
19	GND	20	Key
21	DRQ3	22	GND
23	I/O Write-	24	GND
25	I/O Read-	26	GND
27	IOCHRDY	28	BALE
29	DACK3-	30	GND
31	IRQ14	32	IOCS16-
33	Addr 1	34	GND
35	Addr 0	36	Addr 2
37	Chip Select 0	38	Chip Select 1-
39	Activity	40	GND

Ultra320 SCSI Connectors

Refer to the table on the right for the pin definitions of the Ultra320 SCSI connectors located at JA1 and JA4.

68-pin Ultra320 SCSI Connectors (JA1, JA4)

Connector Contact Number	Signal Names	Connector Contact Number	Signal Names
1	+DB(12)	35	-DB(12)
2	+DB(13)	36	-DB(13)
3	+DB(14)	37	-DB(14)
4	+DB(15)	38	-DB(15)
5	+DB(P1)	39	-DB(P1)
6	+DB(0)	40	-DB(0)
7	+DB(1)	41	-DB(1)
8	+DB(2)	42	-DB(2)
9	+DB(3)	43	-DB(3)
10	+DB(4)	44	-DB(4)
11	+DB(5)	45	-DB(5)
12	+DB(6)	46	-DB(6)
13	+DB(7)	47	-DB(7)
14	+DB(P)	48	-DB(P)
15	GROUND	49	GROUND
16	DIFFSENS	50	GROUND
17	TERMPWR	51	TERMPWR
18	TERMPWR	52	TERMPWR
19	RESERVED	53	RESERVED
20	GROUND	54	GROUND
21	+ATN	55	-ATN
22	GROUND	56	GROUND
23	+BSY	57	-BSY
24	+ACK	58	-ACK
25	+RST	59	-RST
26	+MSG	60	-MSG
27	+SEL	61	-SEL
28	+C/D	62	-C/D
29	+REQ	63	-REQ
30	+I/O	64	-I/O
31	+DB(8)	65	-DB(8)
32	+DB(9)	66	-DB(9)
33	+DB(10)	67	-DB(10)
34	+DB(11)	68	-DB(11)

5-12 Installing Software Drivers

After all the hardware has been installed you must install the software drivers. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CD that came packaged with your serverboard. After inserting this CD into your CD-ROM drive, the display shown in Figure 5-8 should appear. (If this display does not appear, double click on the "My Computer" icon and then on the icon representing your CD-ROM drive. Finally, double click on the S "Setup" icon.)

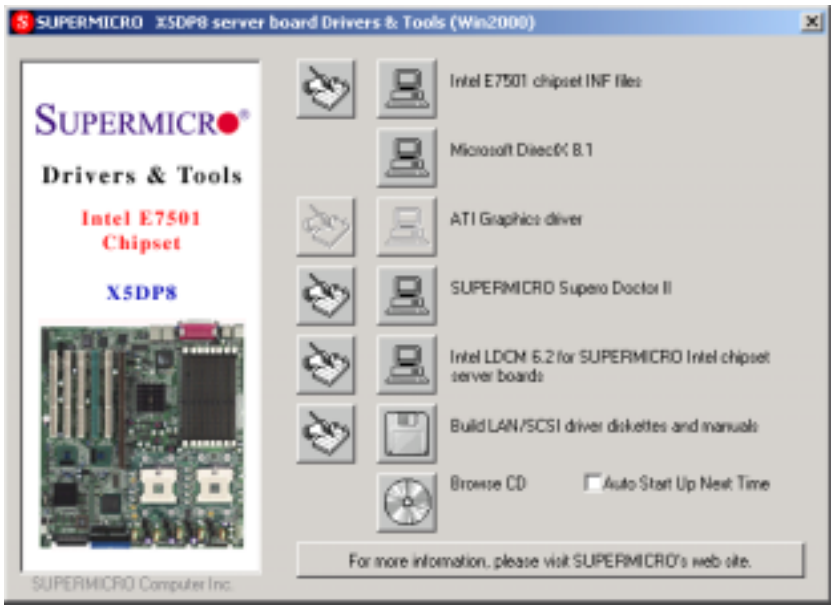

SUPERMICRO X5DP8 server board Drivers & Tools (Win2000)
SUPERMICRO
Drivers & Tools
Intel E7501
Chipset
X5DP8
SUPERMICRO Computer Inc.
Intel E7501 chipset INF files
Microsoft DirectX 8.1
ATI Graphics driver
SUPERMICRO Supero Doctor II
Intel LDCM 6.2 for SUPERMICRO Intel chipset server boards
Build LAN/SCSI driver diskettes and manuals
Browse CD
Auto Start Up Next Time
For more information, please visit SUPERMICRO's web site.

Figure 5-8 Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

Chapter 6

Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC832S-R760 chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the step that follows.

Tools Required

The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

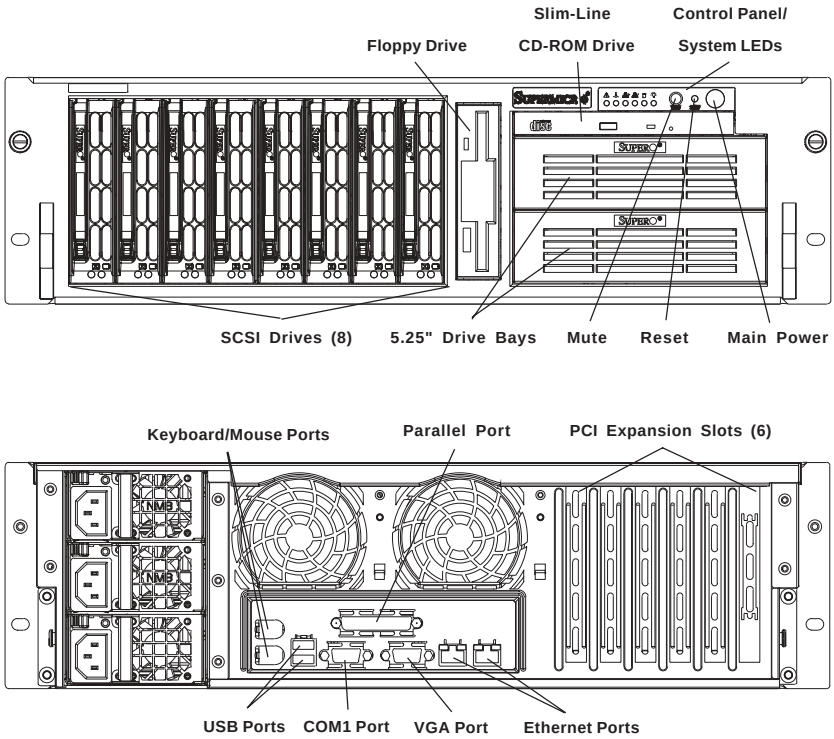
6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electricstatic discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD damage.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

Figure 6-1. Chassis: Front and Rear Views



6-2 Control Panel

The control panel (located on the front of the chassis) must be connected to the JF2 connector on the serverboard to provide you with system status indications. A ribbon cable has bundled these wires together to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF2 on the serverboard to JP4 on the Control Panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both JF2 and JP4. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path. The LEDs inform you of system status. See "Chapter 3: System Interface" for details on the LEDs and the control panel buttons. Details on JF2 can be found in the "Chapter 5: Advanced Serverboard Installation."

6-3 System Fans

Four 9-cm fans (and the active CPU heatsinks) provide all the cooling needed for the SuperServer 6033P-8R. It is very important that the chassis top cover is properly installed and making a good seal in order for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components. See Figure 6-2.

System Fan Failure

The fans run at 4300 rpm. If a fan fails, the ambient air temperature in the chassis will rise and activate the overheat LED on the control panel. Replace any failed fan immediately. The hot plug fans will start to function upon connection to its fan header on the X5DP8-G2 serverboard.

Replacing System Cooling Fans

1. Removing a fan:

Remove the chassis cover. Press the tabs on the top of the fan housing and remove the fan and its housing. The system power need not be shut down since the fans are all hot-pluggable on the X5DP8-G2 serverboard.

2. Installing a new fan:

Replace the failed fan with an identical 9-cm, 12 volt fan (available from Supermicro, p/n FAN-0063). Position the new fan at its proper place in the chassis by fitting the fan with its housing onto the fan mounts in the chassis. A "click" can be heard if the fan (in its housing) is properly installed. If the system power is on, the hot-pluggable fan feature will cause the fan to start immediately upon being connected to its header on the serverboard.

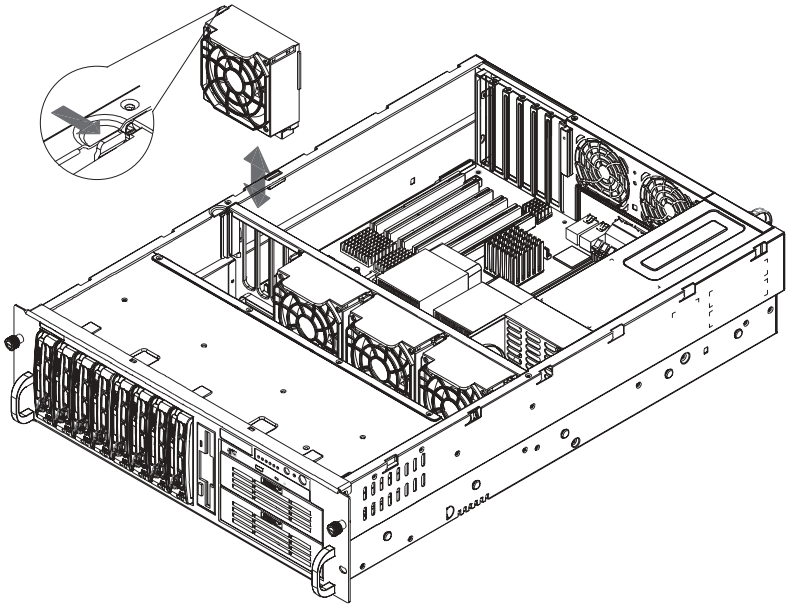


Figure 6-2. System Cooling Fans

6-4 Drive Bay Installation/Removal

Accessing the Drive Bays

SCSI Drives: You do not need to access the inside of the chassis to replace or swap SCSI drives. Proceed to the next step for instructions.

Note: You must use standard 1" high, 80-pin SCA SCSI drives in the SuperServer 6033P-8R.

CD-ROM/Floppy Disk Drive: For installing/removing the CD-ROM or floppy disk drive, you will need to gain access to the inside of the server by removing the top cover of the chassis. Proceed to the "CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation" section later in this chapter for instructions.

5.25" Drive Bays: For installing/removing a component in one of the 5.25" drive bays, proceed to the "5.25" Drive Bay Installation" section later in this chapter for instructions.

SCSI Drive Installation

1. Mounting a SCSI drive in a drive carrier:

The SCSI drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow for the SCSI drive bays. For this reason, even empty carriers without SCSI drives installed must remain in the chassis to cool each drive evenly. To add a new SCSI drive, install a drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side toward the carrier so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws, as shown in Figure 6-3.

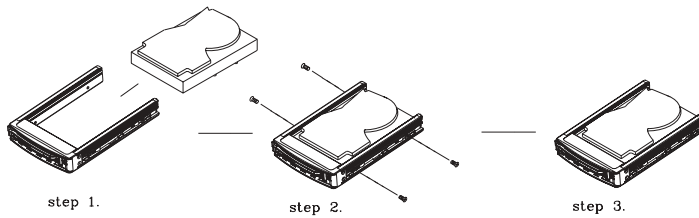


Figure 6-3. Mounting a SCSI Drive in a Carrier

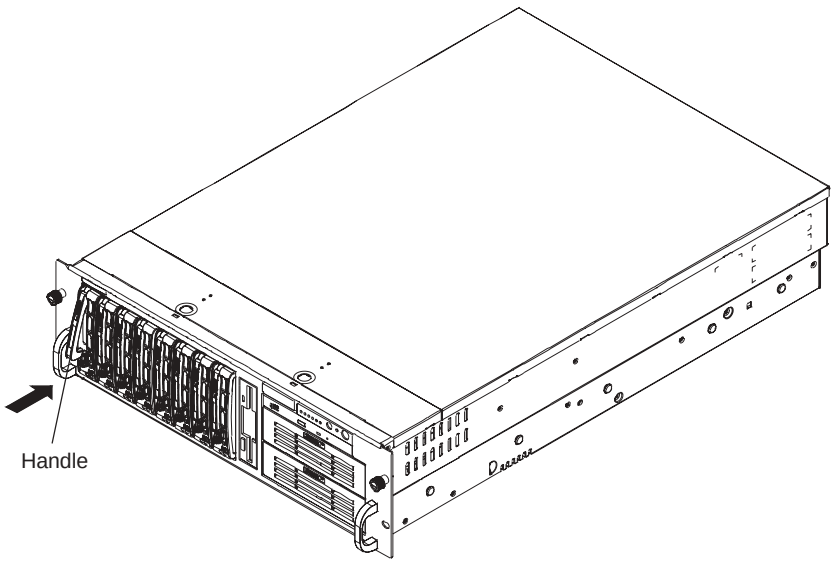
Use caution when working around the SCSI backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.

<u>Important:</u> Regardless of how many SCSI hard drives are installed, all SCSI drive carriers must remain in the drive bays for proper airflow.

2. Installing/removing hot-swap SCSI drives:

The SCSI drive bays are located in the front of the chassis, making them easily accessible for installation and removal. The SCSI drives are hot-swap units, meaning that they can be installed and removed while the system is running. To remove a SCSI drive, first push the release button located beside the drive's LEDs, then swing the handle fully out and use it to pull the SCSI drive carrier straight out (see Figure 6-4).

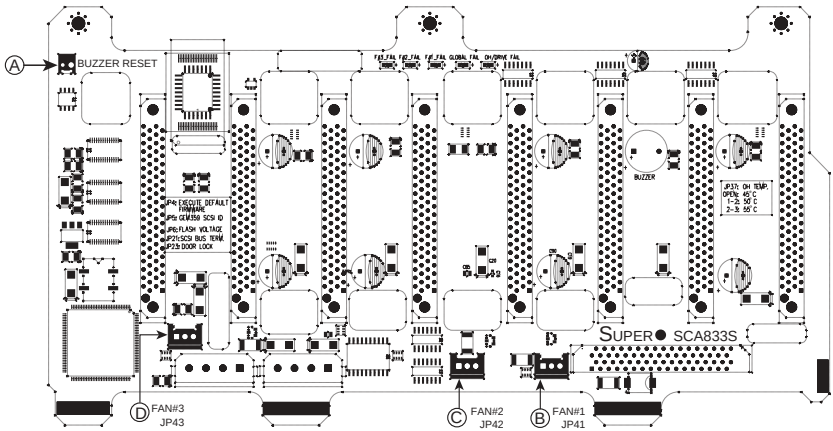
Figure 6-4. Removing SCSI Drives



SCA Backplane

The SCSI drives plug into a SAF-TE compliant SCA backplane that provides power, SCSI ID and bus termination (see Figure 6-5). A RAID controller can be used with the SCA backplane to provide data security. The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the SCSI drive.

Figure 6-5. SCSI SCA Backplane



SCSI Backplane Jumper Settings

Location	Jumper	Description	Default Setting
A	JP19	Buzzer Reset*	Open
B	JP41	FAN#1 On/Sense	Open
C	JP42	FAN#2 On/Sense	Open
D	JP43	FAN#3 On/Sense	Open

*Pressing the mute button on the control panel will disable the buzzer alarm. You should then press the button once again to re-enable the alarm.

Installing a Component in the 5.25" Drive Bay

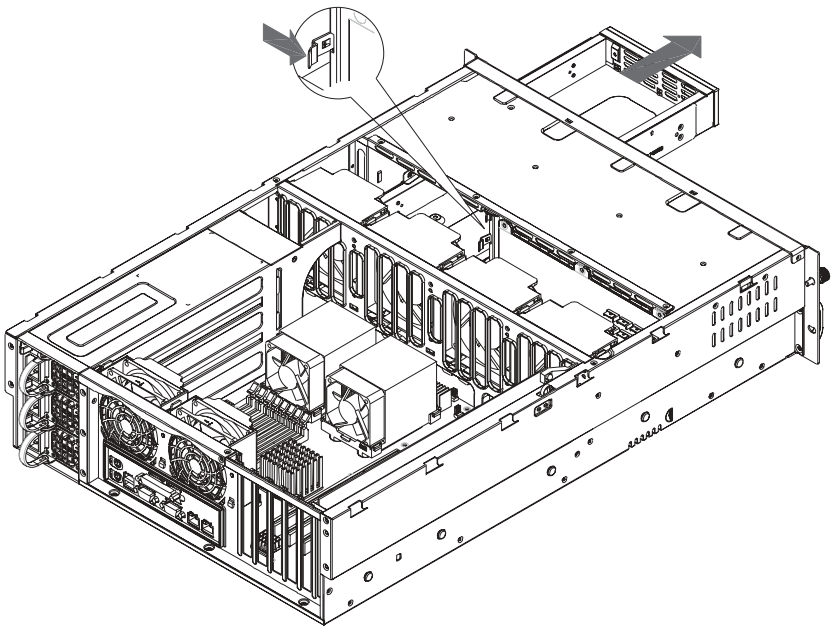
1. Mounting the component in the drive carrier

A component such as an IDE hard drive or an additional SCSI drive that can fit into a standard IDE drive bay can be mounted in the 5.25" drive bays. The component should also be mounted in a drive carrier to simplify its installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow. For this reason, even empty carriers without a component installed must remain in the chassis. To add a component such as those noted above, install a drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side toward the carrier so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with the four screws.

2. Installing/removing 5.25" drive bay component

Two 5.25" drive bays are located in the front of the chassis, making them easily accessible for installation and removal. Components installed in these bays are not hot-swappable, meaning system power must be turned off before installing and/or removing them. To remove the drive carrier, first power down the system and then remove the top cover of the chassis. Push the latch located at the rear of the drive bay you wish to remove and then push the drive bay out through the front of the chassis (see Figure 6-6). Attach the component to the carrier if installing. Reverse this procedure to install the drive, making sure the latch clicks when re-inserting the drive bay into the chassis. Replace the top cover when finished.

Figure 6-6. Removing a 5.25" Drive Bay



CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation

The top cover of the chassis must be opened to gain access to the CD-ROM and floppy drive bays. The 6033P-8R accomodates only slim CD-ROM drives. Side mounting brakets are typically needed to mount a slim CD-ROM drive in the 6033P-8R server.

To remove the CD-ROM or floppy drive carrier, first power down the system and then remove the top cover of the chassis. Push the latch located at the rear of the CD-ROM or floppy drive bay and then push the drive bay out through the front of the chassis. See Figures 6-7a and 6-7b for illustrations of removing these drives. The illustrations also show how to mount each drive on the rails, which are needed to slide them into the open chassis bays. Reverse this procedure to re-install the drives, making sure the latch clicks when re-inserting the drive bay into the chassis. Replace the top cover when finished.

Note: The red wire on a ribbon cable typically designates the location of pin 1.

Figure 6-7a. CD-ROM Drive Installation

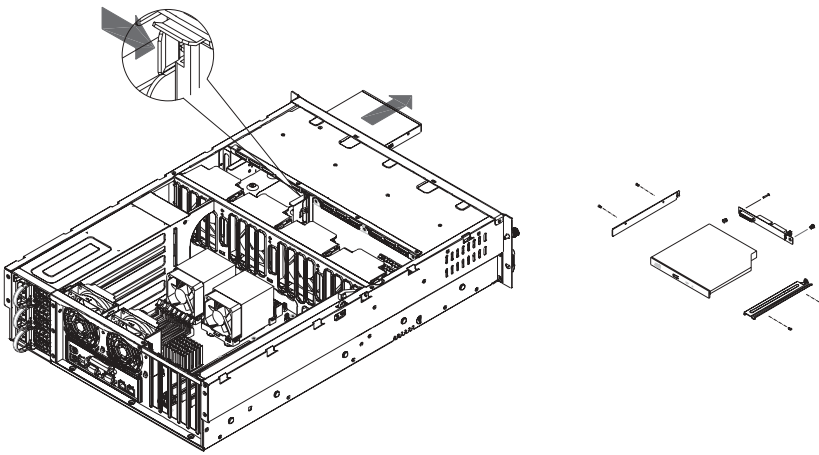
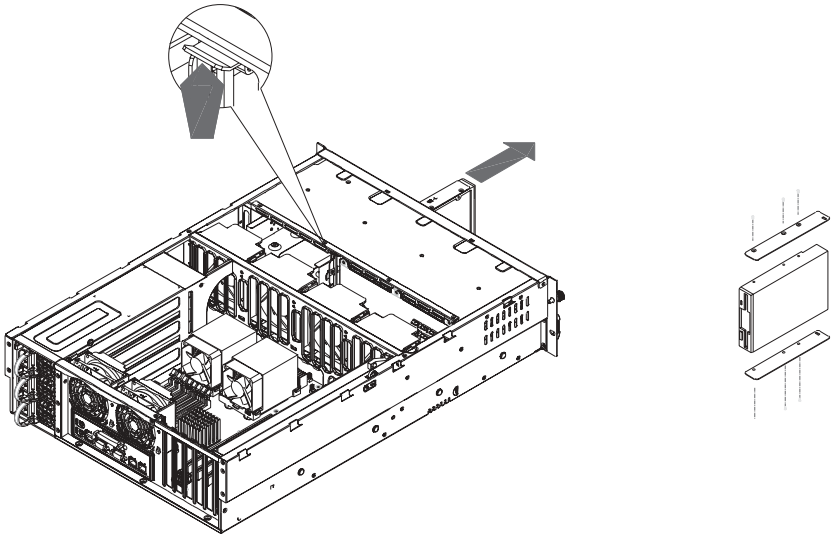


Figure 6-7b. Floppy Drive Installation



6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 6033P-8R has a 760 watt redundant power supply consisting of three 380W power modules. Each power supply module has an auto-switching capability, which enables it to automatically sense and operate at a 100V to 240V input voltage.

Power Supply Failure

If either of the active power supply modules fail, the backup module will take the full load and allow the system to continue operation without interruption. The PWR Fail LED will illuminate and remain on until the failed unit has been replaced. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in the Preface). The power supply units have a hot-swap capability, meaning you can replace the failed unit without powering down the system.

Removing/Replacing the Power Supply

You do not need to shut down the system to replace a power supply unit. The redundant feature will keep the system up and running while you replace the failed hot-swap unit. Replace with the same model - SP762-TS (p/n PWS-0050), which can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see Contact Information in the Preface).

1. Removing the power supply:

First unplug the power cord from the failed power supply unit. Then depress the locking tab on the power supply unit and pull the unit straight out with the rounded handle.

2. Installing a new power supply:

Replace the failed hot-swap unit with another PWS-0050M power supply unit. Simply push the new power supply unit into the power bay until you hear a *click*. Secure the locking tab on the unit and finish by plugging the AC power cord back into the unit.

Notes

Chapter 7

BIOS

7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the PhoenixBIOS™ Setup utility for the X5DP8-G2. The Phoenix ROM BIOS is stored in a flash chip and can be easily upgraded using a floppy disk-based program.

Note: Due to periodic changes to the BIOS, some settings may have been added or deleted and might not yet be recorded in this manual. Please refer to the Manual Download area of the Supermicro web site <http://www.supermicro.com> for any changes to BIOS that may not be reflected in this manual.

System BIOS

The BIOS is the Basic Input Output System used in all IBM® PC, XT™, AT®, and PS/2® compatible computers. The PhoenixBIOS flash chip stores the system parameters, such type of disk drives, video displays, etc. in the CMOS. The CMOS memory requires very little electrical power. When the computer is turned off, a back-up battery provides power to the BIOS flash chip, enabling it to retain system parameters. Each time the computer is powered-on the computer is configured with the values stored in the BIOS ROM by the system BIOS, which gains control at boot-up.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The CMOS information that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing the <Delete> key at the appropriate time during system boot, see below.

Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible POST (Power On Self Test) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the BIOS Setup utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens, such as the Security and Power menus. Beginning with Section 4-3, detailed descriptions are given for each parameter setting in the Setup utility.

7-2 Running Setup

Default settings are in bold text unless otherwise noted.

The BIOS setup options described in this section are selected by choosing the appropriate text from the main BIOS Setup screen. All displayed text is described in this section, although the screen display is often all you need to understand how to set the options (see on next page).

When you first power on the computer, the PhoenixBIOS™ is immediately activated.

While the BIOS is in control, the Setup program can be activated in one of two ways:

1. By pressing <Delete> immediately after turning the system on, or
2. When the message shown below appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self-Test), press the <Delete> key to activate the main Setup menu:

Press the <Delete> key to enter Setup

7-3 Main BIOS Setup

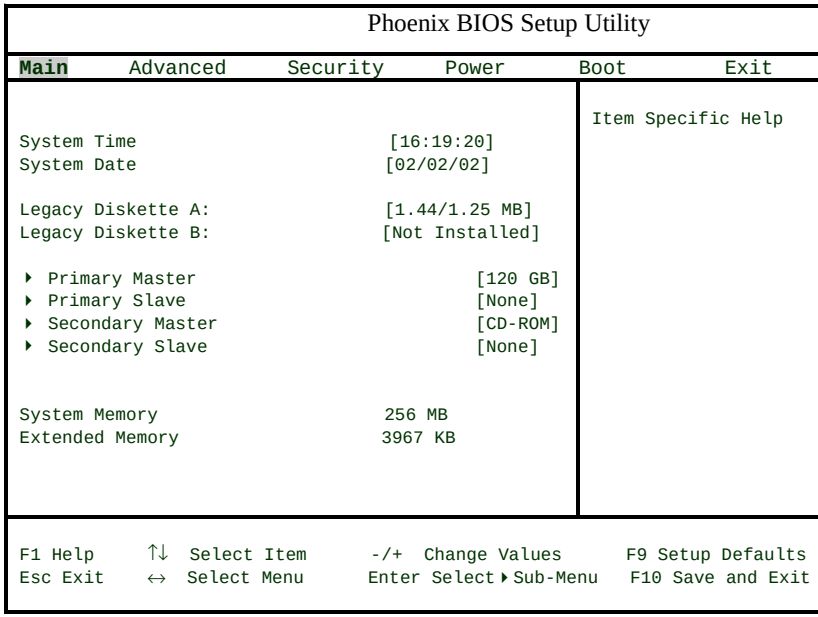
All main Setup options are described in this section. The main BIOS Setup screen is displayed below.

Use the Up/Down arrow keys to move among the different settings in each menu. Use the Left/Right arrow keys to change the options for each setting.

Press the <Esc> key to exit the CMOS Setup Menu. The next section describes in detail how to navigate through the menus.

Items that use submenus are indicated with the ▶ icon. With the item highlighted, press the <Enter> key to access the submenu.

Main BIOS Setup Menu


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
System Time [16:19:20]
System Date [02/02/02]
Legacy Diskette A: [1.44/1.25 MB]
Legacy Diskette B: [Not Installed]
Primary Master [120 GB]
Primary Slave [None]
Secondary Master [CD-ROM]
Secondary Slave [None]
System Memory 256 MB
Extended Memory 3967 KB
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Main Setup Features

System Time

To set the system date and time, key in the correct information in the appropriate fields. Then press the <Enter> key to save the data.

System Date

Using the arrow keys, highlight the month, day and year fields and enter the correct data. Press the <Enter> key to save the data.

Legacy Diskette A

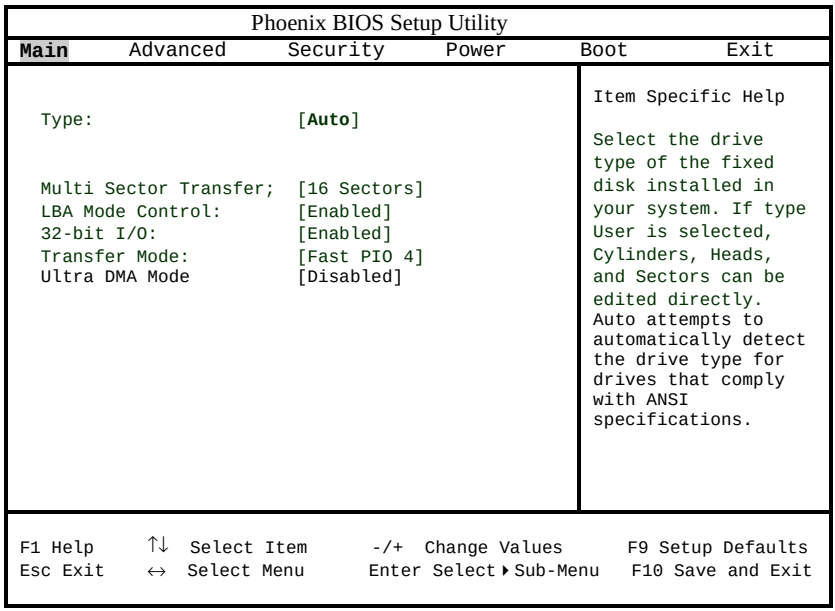
This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette A. The options are Disabled, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, **1.44/1.25MB**, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

Legacy Diskette B

This setting allows the user to set the type of floppy disk drive installed as diskette B. The options are **Disabled**, 360Kb 5.25 in, 1.2MB 5.25 in, 720Kb 3.5 in, 1.44/1.25MB, 3.5 in and 2.88MB 3.5 in.

▶Primary Master/Primary Slave/Secondary Master/Secondary Slave

These settings allow the user to set the parameters of the IDE Primary Master/Slave and IDE Secondary Master/Slave slots. Hit <Enter> to activate the following sub-menu screen for detailed options of these items. Set the correct configurations accordingly. The items included in the sub-menu are:


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Type: [Auto]
Multi Sector Transfer; [16 Sectors]
LBA Mode Control: [Enabled]
32-bit I/O: [Enabled]
Transfer Mode: [Fast PIO 4]
Ultra DMA Mode [Disabled]
Item Specific Help
Select the drive type of the fixed disk installed in your system. If type User is selected, Cylinders, Heads, and Sectors can be edited directly. Auto attempts to automatically detect the drive type for drives that comply with ANSI specifications.
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Type

Selects the type of IDE hard drive. The options are **Auto** (allows BIOS to automatically determine the hard drive's capacity, number of heads, etc.), a number from 1-39 to select a predetermined type of hard drive, CD-ROM and ATAPI Removable.

Multi-Sector Transfers

Select the number of transfer sectors. Options are 2, 4, 6, 8 and **16 Sectors**.

LBA Mode Control

This item determines whether Phoenix BIOS will access the IDE Primary Master Device via LBA mode. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

32-bit I/O

Selects 32-bit I/O operation. Options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

Transfer Mode

Selects the transfer mode. Options are Standard, Fast PIO1, Fast PIO2, Fast PIO3, **Fast PIO4**, FPIO3/DMA1 and FPIO4/DMA2.

Ultra DMA Mode

Selects Ultra DMA Mode. Options are **Disabled**, Mode 0, Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3, Mode 4 and Mode 5.

System Memory

This display informs you how much system memory is recognized as being present in the system.

Extended Memory

This display informs you how much extended memory is recognized as being present in the system.

7-4 Advanced Setup

Choose Advanced from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>. Options for PIR settings are displayed by highlighting the setting option using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Advanced BIOS Setup options are described in this section.

```
                                Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main      Advanced      Security      Power      Boot      Exit

                                                  Item Specific Help
Installed OS                    [Win95]
Quick Boot Mode                 [Enabled]
Quiet Boot                      [Disabled]

Legacy USB Support              [Enabled]
Reset Configuration Data        [No]

▸ Cache Memory
▸ I/O Device Configuration
Large Disk Access Mode                    [DOS]
Local Bus IDE Adapter                     [Both]
▸ Advanced Chipset Control
▸ Advanced Processor Options
▸ DMI Event Logging
▸ Console Redirection

F1 Help    ↑↓ Select Item     -/+  Change Values     F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit   ↔  Select Menu     Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu  F10 Save and Exit
```

Installed OS

This setting allows you to choose which operating system you are using to run the system. Options are Other, Win95, Win98, WinMe and Win2000.

Quick Boot Mode

If enabled, this feature will speed up the POST (Power On Self Test) routine after the computer is turned on. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled. If Disabled, the POST routine will run at normal speed.

Quiet Boot

This setting allows you to Enable or **Disable** the diagnostic screen during boot-up.

Legacy USB Support

This setting allows you to enable support for Legacy USB devices. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Reset Configuration Data

Options are Yes and **No**. Choosing Yes will clear the Extended System Configuration Data (ECSD).

▶Cache Memory

Access the submenu for this item to specify one of the following actions for various sections of cache memory: Uncache, Write Protect, Write Back, Write Through or Disable. See the "Item Specific Help" window for details.

▶I/O Device Configuration

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Power Loss Control

This setting allows you to choose how the system will react when power returns after an unexpected loss of power. Options are Stay Off, Power On and **Last State**.

Serial Port A

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port A. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, Auto (BIOS controlled) and OS Controlled.

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for serial port A. The options are **3F8**, 2F8, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port A. Options are IRQ3 and **IRQ4**.

Serial Port B

This setting allows you to assign control of serial port B. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled, Auto (BIOS controlled) and OS Controlled.

Mode

Specify the type of device that will be connected to serial port B. Options are **Normal** and IR (for an infrared device).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for serial port B. The options are 3F8, **2F8**, 3E8 and 2E8.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for serial port B. Options are **IRQ3** and IRQ4.

Parallel Port

This setting allows you to assign control of the parallel port. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port. The options are **378**, 278 and 3BC.

Interrupt

Select the IRQ (interrupt request) for the parallel port. Options are IRQ5 and **IRQ7**.

Mode

Specify the parallel port mode. Options are Output Only, Bi-directional, EPP and **ECP**.

DMA Channel

Specify the DMA channel. Options are DMA1 and **DMA3**.

Floppy Disk Controller

This setting allows you to assign control of the floppy disk controller. The options are **Enabled** (user defined), Disabled and Auto (BIOS controlled).

Base I/O Address

Select the base I/O address for the parallel port. The options are **Primary** and Secondary.

Large Disk Access Mode

This setting determines how large hard drives are to be accessed. The options are **DOS** or Other (for Unix, Novellle NetWare and other operating systems).

Local Bus IDE Adapter

Use this setting to enable the integrated local bus IDE adapter. Options are Disable, Primary, Secondary and **Both**.

▶Advanced Chipset Control

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Enable Memory Gap

This setting allows you to turn off system RAM to free up address space. The options for this setting are **Disabled** and Extended.

ECC Configuration

This setting lets you enable or disable ECC (Error Correction and Checking). The options are **ECC** and Disabled.

ECC Error Type

This setting lets you select which type of interrupt will be activated as a result of an ECC error. The options are **None**, NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt), SMI (System Management Interrupt) and SCI (System Control Interrupt.

SERR Signal Condition

This setting specifies the conditions required to qualify as an ECC error. Options are **None**, Single Bit, Multiple Bit and Both.

▶Advanced Processor Options

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

CPU Speed

This is a display that indicates the speed of the installed processor.

Frequency Ratio

This setting allows you to specify the value of tthe internal frequency multiplier of the processor, which is used to determine the processor speed. Options are x8, x16, x17, x18, x19 and x20.

Fast String Operations

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable fast string operations.

Compatible FPU Code

This setting allows you to Enable or **Disable** the compatible FPU code.

Split Lock Operations

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable split lock operations.

Hyper-threading

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable hyper-threading. Enabling hyper-threading results in increased CPU performance.

L3 Cache

This setting allows you to Enable or **Disable** the L3 cache.

▶DMI Event Logging

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

Event Log Validity

This is a display, not a setting, informing you of the event log validity.

Event Log Capacity

This is a display, not a setting, informing you of the event log capacity.

View DMI Event Log

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to view the contents of the event log.

Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable event logging.

Event Logging

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable ECC event logging.

Mark DMI Events as Read

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to mark the DMI events as read.

Clear All DMI Event Logs

Highlight this item and press <Enter> to clear all DMI event logs.

▶Console Redirection

Access the submenu to make changes to the following settings.

COM Port Address

Specifies to redirect the console to On-board COMA or On-board COMB. This setting can also be **Disabled**.

BAUD Rate

Select the BAUD rate for console redirection.

Console Type

Choose from the available options to select the console type for console redirection.

Flow Control

Choose from the available options to select the flow control for console redirection.

Console Connection

Select the console connection: either Direct or Via Modem.

Continue CR after POST

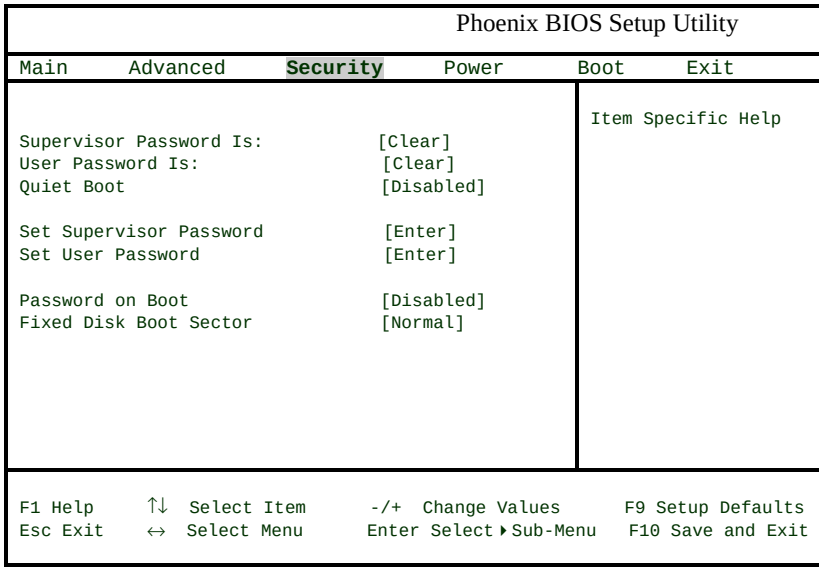
Choose whether to continue with console redirection after the POST routine. Options are On and **Off**.

of Video Pages to Support

Choose the number of video pages to allocate for redirection when video hardware is not available. Options are **1**, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

7-5 Security

Choose Security from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Security setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Security BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
Supervisor Password Is: [Clear]
User Password Is: [Clear]
Quiet Boot [Disabled]
Set Supervisor Password [Enter]
Set User Password [Enter]
Password on Boot [Disabled]
Fixed Disk Boot Sector [Normal]
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Supervisor Password Is:

This displays whether a supervisor password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a supervisor password has been entered for the system.

User Password Is:

This displays whether a user password has been entered for the system. Clear means such a password has not been used and Set means a user password has been entered for the system.

Set Supervisor Password

When the item "Set Supervisor Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the Supervisor's password in the dialogue box to set or to change supervisor's password, which allows access to BIOS.

Set User Password

When the item "Set User Password" is highlighted, hit the <Enter> key. When prompted, type the user's password in the dialogue box to set or to change the user's password, which allows access to the system at boot-up.

Password on Boot

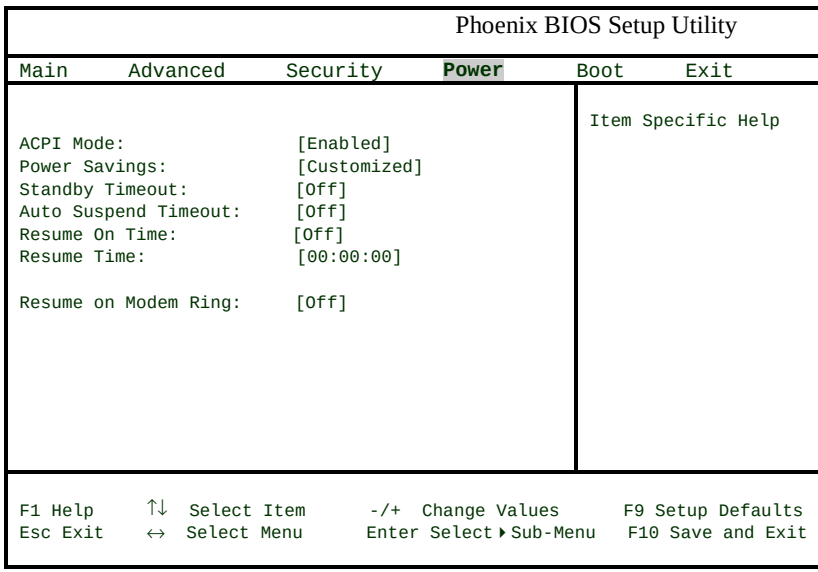
This setting allows you to require a password to be entered when the system boots up. Options are Enabled (password required) and Disabled (password not required).

Fixed Disk Boot Sector

This setting may offer some protection against viruses when set to Write Protect, which protects the boot sector on the hard drive from having a virus written to it. The other option is **Normal**.

7-6 Power

Choose Power from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Power setting options are displayed by highlighting the setting using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All Power BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
ACPI Mode: [Enabled]
Power Savings: [Customized]
Standby Timeout: [Off]
Auto Suspend Timeout: [Off]
Resume On Time: [Off]
Resume Time: [00:00:00]
Resume on Modem Ring: [Off]
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

ACPI Mode

Use the setting to determine if you want to employ ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) power management on your system.

Power Savings

This setting sets the degree of power saving for the system. The options are Disabled, **Customized**, Maximum Power Savings and Maximum Performance. Customized allows you to alter the other two modes.

Standby Timeout

Use this setting to specify the period of system inactivity to transpire before entering the standby state. Options are **Off**, 16 sec, 32 sec, 48 sec, 1 min, 2 min, 4 min and 8 min.

Auto Suspend Timeout

Use this setting to specify the period of system inactivity to transpire before entering the suspend state. Options are **Off**, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min, 30 min, 40 min and 60 min.

Resume on Time

Select either **Off** or On, which will wake the system up at the time specified in the next setting.

Resume Time

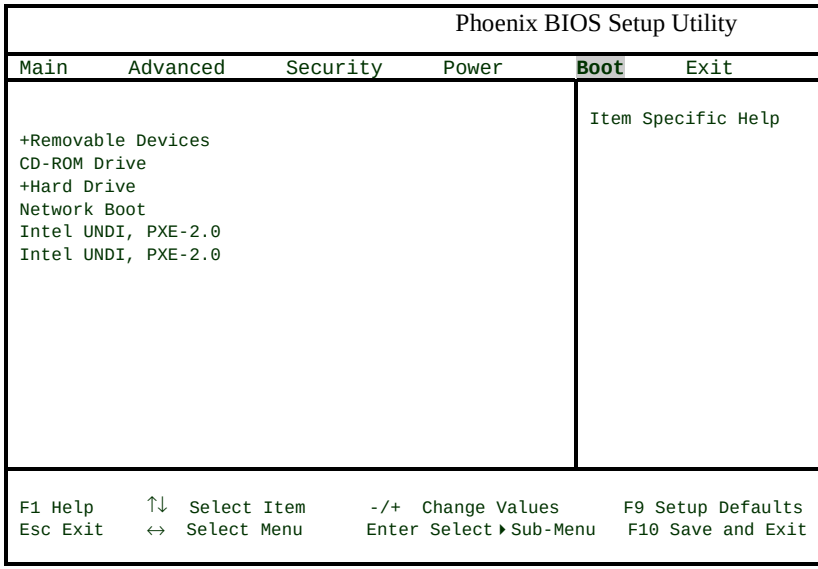
Use this setting to specify the time you want the system to wake up (the above setting must be set to On). Enter the time with the number keys.

Resume on Modem Ring

Use this setting to enable or disable the WOR (Wake-on Ring) feature. Options are On and **Off**.

7-7 Boot

Choose Boot from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. Highlighting a setting with a + or - will expand or collapse that entry. See details on how to change the order and specs of boot devices in the Item Specific Help window. All Boot BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot Exit
Item Specific Help
+Removable Devices
CD-ROM Drive
+Hard Drive
Network Boot
Intel UNDI, PXE-2.0
Intel UNDI, PXE-2.0
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

+Removable Devices

Highlight and press <Enter> to expand the field. See details on how to change the order and specs of removable devices in the Item Specific Help window.

CD-ROM Drive

See details on how to change the order and specs of removable devices in the Item Specific Help window.

+Hard Drive

Highlight and press <Enter> to expand the field. See details on how to change the order and specs of hard drives in the Item Specific Help window.

Network Boot

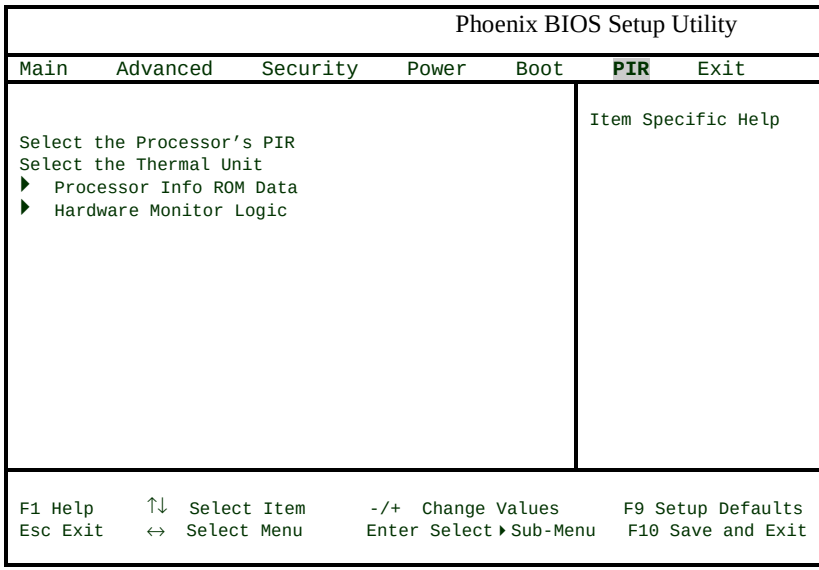
See details on how to change the order and specs of network boot devices in the Item Specific Help window.

Intel UNDI, PXE-2.0

See details on how to change the order and specs of Intel UNDI devices in the Item Specific Help window.

7-8 PIR

Choose PIR from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. The items with a triangle beside them have sub menus that can be accessed by highlighting the item and pressing <Enter>. PIR stands for "Processor Info ROM", which allows BIOS to read certain information from the processors. Options for PIR settings are displayed by highlighting the setting option using the arrow keys and pressing <Enter>. All PIR BIOS Setup options are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot PIR Exit
Item Specific Help
Select the Processor's PIR
Select the Thermal Unit
Processor Info ROM Data
Hardware Monitor Logic
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Select the Processor's PIR

Selects the processor PIR. Options are **A0h/A1h**, A2h/A3h, A4h/A5h, A6h/A7h, A8h/A8h, AAh/ABh, ACh/ADh and AEh/AFh.

Select the Thermal Unit

Selects the thermal unit. Options are **30h/31h**, 32h/33h, 34h/35h, 52h/53h, 54h/55h, 56h/57h, 98h/99h, 9Ah/9Bh and 9Ch/9Dh.

▶Processor Info ROM Data

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see PIR data on the following items:

Header Info

Processor Data

Processor Core Data

L3 Cache Data

Package Data

Part Number Data

Thermal Reference Data

Feature Data

Other Data

OEM Data

▶Hardware Monitor Logic

Highlight this and hit <Enter> to see monitor data for the following items:

CPU1 Temperature

CPU2 Temperature

System Temperature

CPU Fan1/CPU1 Chassis Fan

CPU Fan2/CPU2 Chassis Fan

Chassis Fan 1

Chassis Fan 2

Processor Vcore

3.3V Standby

3.3V Vcc

5V Vcc

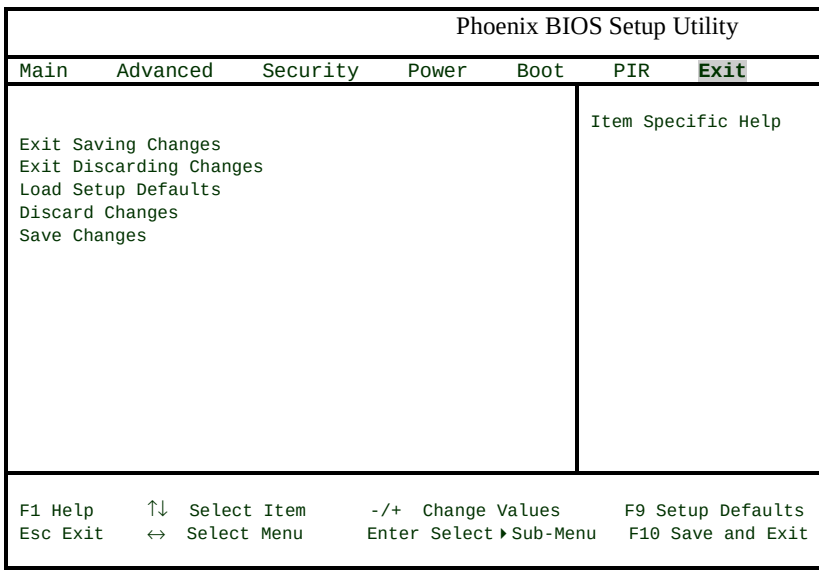
12V Vcc

1.8V Vcc

-12V Vcc

7-9 Exit

Choose Exit from the Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility main menu with the arrow keys. You should see the following display. All Exit BIOS settings are described in this section.


Phoenix BIOS Setup Utility
Main Advanced Security Power Boot PIR Exit
Item Specific Help
Exit Saving Changes
Exit Discarding Changes
Load Setup Defaults
Discard Changes
Save Changes
F1 Help ↑↓ Select Item -/+ Change Values F9 Setup Defaults
Esc Exit ↔ Select Menu Enter Select ▸ Sub-Menu F10 Save and Exit

Exit Saving Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made and to exit the BIOS Setup utility.

Exit Discarding Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to exit the BIOS Setup utility without saving any changes you may have made.

Load Setup Defaults

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to load the default settings for all items in the BIOS Setup. These are the safest settings to use.

Discard Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to discard (cancel) any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Save Changes

Highlight this item and hit <Enter> to save any changes you made. You will remain in the Setup utility.

Appendix A

BIOS POST Messages

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS will check for problems. If a problem is found, the BIOS will activate an alarm or display a message. The following is a list of such BIOS messages.

Failure Fixed Disk
Fixed disk is not working or not configured properly. Check to see if fixed disk is attached properly. Run Setup. Find out if the fixed-disk type is correctly identified.

Stuck key
Stuck key on keyboard.

Keyboard error
Keyboard not working.

Keyboard Controller Failed
Keyboard controller failed test. May require replacing keyboard controller.

Keyboard locked - Unlock key switch
Unlock the system to proceed.

Monitor type does not match CMOS - Run SETUP
Monitor type not correctly identified in Setup

Shadow Ram Failed at offset: nnnn
Shadow RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of the 64k block at which the error was detected.

System RAM Failed at offset: nnnn
System RAM failed at offset **nnnn** of in the 64k block at which the error was detected.

Extended RAM Failed at offset: nnnn Extended memory not working or not configured properly at offset **nnnn.**

System battery is dead - Replace and run SETUP
The CMOS clock battery indicator shows the battery is dead. Replace the battery and run Setup to reconfigure the system.

System CMOS checksum bad - Default configuration used
System CMOS has been corrupted or modified incorrectly, perhaps by an application program that changes data stored in CMOS. The BIOS installed Default Setup Values. If you do not want these values, enter Setup and enter your own values. If the error persists, check the system battery or contact your dealer.

System timer error
The timer test failed. Requires repair of system board.

Real time clock error
Real-Time Clock fails BIOS hardware test. May require board repair.

Check date and time settings
BIOS found date or time out of range and reset the Real-Time Clock. May require setting legal date (1991-2099).

Previous boot incomplete - Default configuration used
Previous POST did not complete successfully. POST loads default values and offers to run Setup. If the failure was caused by incorrect values and they are not corrected, the next boot will likely fail. On systems with control of **wait states**, improper Setup settings can also terminate POST and cause this error on the next boot. Run Setup and verify that the waitstate configuration is correct. This error is cleared the next time the system is booted.

Memory Size found by POST differed from CMOS
Memory size found by POST differed from CMOS.

Diskette drive A error
Diskette drive B error
Drive A: or B: is present but fails the BIOS POST diskette tests. Check to see that the drive is defined with the proper diskette type in Setup and that the diskette drive is attached correctly.

Incorrect Drive A type - run SETUP
Type of floppy drive A: not correctly identified in Setup.

Incorrect Drive B type - run SETUP
Type of floppy drive B: not correctly identified in Setup.

System cache error - Cache disabled
RAM cache failed and BIOS disabled the cache. On older boards, check the cache jumpers. You may have to replace the cache. See your dealer. A disabled cache slows system performance considerably.

CPU ID:
CPU socket number for Multi-Processor error.

EISA CMOS not writeable
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to EISA CMOS.

DMA Test Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot write to extended **DMA** (Direct Memory Access) registers.

Software NMI Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Cannot generate software NMI (Non-Maskable Interrupt).

Fail-Safe Timer NMI Failed
ServerBIOS2 test error: Fail-Safe Timer takes too long.

device Address Conflict
Address conflict for specified **device.**

Allocation Error for: device
Run ISA or EISA Configuration Utility to resolve resource conflict for the specified **device**.

CD ROM Drive
CD ROM Drive identified.

Entering SETUP ...
Starting Setup program

Failing Bits: nnnn
The hex number **nnnn** is a map of the bits at the RAM address which failed the memory test. Each 1 (one) in the map indicates a failed bit. See errors 230, 231, or 232 above for offset address of the failure in System, Extended, or Shadow memory.

Fixed Disk n
Fixed disk **n** (0-3) identified.

Invalid System Configuration Data
Problem with NVRAM (CMOS) data.

I/O device IRQ conflict
I/O device IRQ conflict error.

PS/2 Mouse Boot Summary Screen:
PS/2 Mouse installed.

nnnn kB Extended RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn Cache SRAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of system cache in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB Shadow RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of shadow RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

nnnn kB System RAM Passed
Where **nnnn** is the amount of system RAM in kilobytes successfully tested.

One or more I2O Block Storage Devices were excluded from the Setup Boot Menu
There was not enough room in the IPL table to display all installed I2O block-storage devices.

Operating system not found
Operating system cannot be located on either drive A: or drive C:. Enter Setup and see if fixed disk and drive A: are properly identified.

Parity Check 1 nnnn
Parity error found in the system bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????.** Parity is a method for checking errors in binary data. A parity error indicates that some data has been corrupted.

Parity Check 2 nnnn
Parity error found in the I/O bus. BIOS attempts to locate the address and display it on the screen. If it cannot locate the address, it displays **????.**

Press <F1> to resume, <F2> to Setup, <F3> for previous
Displayed after any recoverable error message. Press <F1> to start the boot process or <F2> to enter Setup and change the settings. Press <F3> to display the previous screen (usually an initialization error of an **Option ROM**, i.e., an add-on card). Write down and follow the information shown on the screen.

Press <F2> to enter Setup
Optional message displayed during POST. Can be turned off in Setup.

PS/2 Mouse:
PS/2 mouse identified.

Run the I2O Configuration Utility
One or more unclaimed block storage devices have the Configuration Request bit set in the LCT. Run an I2O Configuration Utility (e.g. the SAC utility).

System BIOS shadowed
System BIOS copied to shadow RAM.

UMB upper limit segment address: *nnnn*
Displays the address ***nnnn*** of the upper limit of **Upper Memory Blocks**, indicating released segments of the BIOS which can be reclaimed by a virtual memory manager.

Video BIOS shadowed
Video BIOS successfully copied to shadow RAM.

Notes

Appendix B

BIOS POST Codes

This section lists the POST (Power On Self Test) codes for the PhoenixBIOS. POST codes are divided into two categories: recoverable and terminal.

Recoverable POST Errors

When a recoverable type of error occurs during POST, the BIOS will display an POST code that describes the problem. BIOS may also issue one of the following beep codes:

1 long and two short beeps - video configuration error
1 continuous long beep - no memory detected

Terminal POST Errors

If a terminal type of error occurs, BIOS will shut down the system. Before doing so, BIOS will write the error to port 80h, attempt to initialize video and write the error in the top left corner of the screen.
The following is a list of codes that may be written to port 80h.

POST Code	Description
02h	Verify Real Mode
03h	Disable Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)
04h	Get CPU type
06h	Initialize system hardware
07h	Disable shadow and execute code from the ROM.
08h	Initialize chipset with initial POST values
09h	Set IN POST flag
0Ah	Initialize CPU registers
0Bh	Enable CPU cache
0Ch	Initialize caches to initial POST values
0Eh	Initialize I/O component
0Fh	Initialize the local bus IDE
10h	Initialize Power Management
11h	Load alternate registers with initial POST values
12h	Restore CPU control word during warm boot
13h	Initialize PCI Bus Mastering devices

POST Code	Description
14h	Initialize keyboard controller
16h	1-2-2-3 BIOS ROM checksum
17h	Initialize cache before memory Auto size
18h	8254 timer initialization
1Ah	8237 DMA controller initialization
1Ch	Reset Programmable Interrupt Controller
20h	1-3-1-1 Test DRAM refresh
22h	1-3-1-3 Test 8742 Keyboard Controller
24h	Set ES segment register to 4 GB
28h	Auto size DRAM
29h	Initialize POST Memory Manager
2Ah	Clear 512 kB base RAM
2Ch	1-3-4-1 RAM failure on address line ***xxxx****
2Eh	1-3-4-3 RAM failure on data bits ***xxxx**** of low byte of memory bus
2Fh	Enable cache before system BIOS shadow
32h	Test CPU bus-clock frequency
33h	Initialize Phoenix Dispatch Manager
36h	Warm start shut down
38h	Shadow system BIOS ROM
3Ah	Auto size cache
3Ch	Advanced configuration of chipset registers
3Dh	Load alternate registers with CMOS values
41h	Initialize extended memory for RomPilot
42h	Initialize interrupt vectors
45h	POST device initialization
46h	2-1-2-3 Check ROM copyright notice
47h	Initialize I20 support
48h	Check video configuration against CMOS
49h	Initialize PCI bus and devices
4Ah	Initialize all video adapters in system
4Bh	QuietBoot start (optional)
4Ch	Shadow video BIOS ROM
4Eh	Display BIOS copyright notice
4Fh	Initialize MultiBoot
50h	Display CPU type and speed
51h	Initialize EISA board
52h	Test keyboard
54h	Set key click if enabled
55h	Enable USB devices
58h	2-2-3-1 Test for unexpected interrupts

POST Code	Description
59h	Initialize POST display service
5Ah	Display prompt “Press F2 to enter SETUP”
5Bh	Disable CPU cache
5Ch	Test RAM between 512 and 640 kB
60h	Test extended memory
62h	Test extended memory address lines
64h	Jump to UserPatch1
66h	Configure advanced cache registers
67h	Initialize Multi Processor APIC
68h	Enable external and CPU caches
69h	Setup System Management Mode (SMM) area
6Ah	Display external L2 cache size
6Bh	Load custom defaults (optional)
6Ch	Display shadow-area message
6Eh	Display possible high address for UMB recovery
70h	Display error messages
72h	Check for configuration errors
76h	Check for keyboard errors
7Ch	Set up hardware interrupt vectors
7Dh	Initialize Intelligent System Monitoring
7Eh	Initialize coprocessor if present
80h	Disable onboard Super I/O ports and IRQs
81h	Late POST device initialization
82h	Detect and install external RS232 ports
83h	Configure non-MCD IDE controllers
84h	Detect and install external parallel ports
85h	Initialize PC-compatible PnP ISA devices
86h	Re-initialize onboard I/O ports.
87h	Configure Motherboard Configurable Devices (optional)
88h	Initialize BIOS Data Area
89h	Enable Non-Maskable Interrupts (NMIs)
8Ah	Initialize Extended BIOS Data Area
8Bh	Test and initialize PS/2 mouse
8Ch	Initialize floppy controller
8Fh	Determine number of ATA drives (optional)
90h	Initialize hard-disk controllers
91h	Initialize local-bus hard-disk controllers
92h	Jump to UserPatch2
93h	Build MPTABLE for multi-processor boards
95h	Install CD ROM for boot
96h	Clear huge ES segment register

POST Code	Description
97h	Fix up Multi Processor table
98h	1-2 Search for option ROMs. One long, two short beeps on checksum failure
99h	Check for SMART Drive (optional)
9Ah	Shadow option ROMs
9Ch	Set up Power Management
9Dh	Initialize security engine (optional)
9Eh	Enable hardware interrupts
9Fh	Determine number of ATA and SCSI drives
A0h	Set time of day
A2h	Check key lock
A4h	Initialize typematic rate
A8h	Erase F2 prompt
AAh	Scan for F2 key stroke
ACh	Enter SETUP
AEh	Clear Boot flag
B0h	Check for errors
B1h	Inform RomPilot about the end of POST.
B2h	POST done - prepare to boot operating system
B4h	1 One short beep before boot
B5h	Terminate QuietBoot (optional)
B6h	Check password (optional)
B7h	Initialize ACPI BIOS
B9h	Prepare Boot
BAh	Initialize SMBIOS
BBh	Initialize PnP Option ROMs
BCh	Clear parity checkers
BDh	Display MultiBoot menu
BEh	Clear screen (optional)
BFh	Check virus and backup reminders
C0h	Try to boot with INT 19
C1h	Initialize POST Error Manager (PEM)
C2h	Initialize error logging
C3h	Initialize error display function
C4h	Initialize system error handler
C5h	PnPnd dual CMOS (optional)
C6h	Initialize note dock (optional)
C7h	Initialize note dock late
C8h	Force check (optional)
C9h	Extended checksum (optional)
CAh	Redirect Int 15h to enable remote keyboard

POST Code	Description
CBh	Redirect Int 13h to Memory Technologies Devices such as ROM, RAM, PCMCIA, and serial disk
CCh	Redirect Int 10h to enable remote serial video
CDh	Re-map I/O and memory for PCMCIA
CEh	Initialize digitizer and display message
D2h	Unknown interrupt

The following are for boot block in Flash ROM

POST Code	Description
E0h	Initialize the chipset
E1h	Initialize the bridge
E2h	Initialize the CPU
E3h	Initialize system timer
E4h	Initialize system I/O
E5h	Check force recovery boot
E6h	Checksum BIOS ROM
E7h	Go to BIOS
E8h	Set Huge Segment
E9h	Initialize Multi Processor
EAh	Initialize OEM special code
EBh	Initialize PIC and DMA
ECh	Initialize Memory type
EDh	Initialize Memory size
EEh	Shadow Boot Block
EFh	System memory test
F0h	Initialize interrupt vectors
F1h	Initialize Run Time Clock
F2h	Initialize video
F3h	Initialize System Management Manager
F4h	Output one beep
F5h	Clear Huge Segment
F6h	Boot to Mini DOS
F7h	Boot to Full DOS

* If the BIOS detects error 2C, 2E, or 30 (base 512K RAM error), it displays an additional word-bitmap (***xxxx***) indicating the address line or bits that failed. For example, “2C 0002” means address line 1 (bit one set) has failed. “2E 1020" means data bits 12 and 5 (bits 12 and 5 set) have failed in the lower 16 bits. The BIOS also sends the bitmap to the port-80 LED display. It first displays the checkpoint code, followed by a delay, the high-order byte, another delay, and then the loworder byte of the error. It repeats this sequence continuously.

Notes

Appendix C

Supero Doctor III

C-1 Overview

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web-based management tool that supports remote management capability and includes both Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called the SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CD-ROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status.

Key Features

For Windows XP, NT4, 2000 and 2003 Operating Systems

Super Doctor III supports the following features:

- Web-based remote management
- Graphical Mode Console Redirection
- System Information (WMI)
- Performance Monitoring
- Remote Control
  Graceful power shutdown and reboot
  Hard power shutdown and reset without notice
- System Management
  Allows you to easily manage your entire network
- Reports
  System Information
  Health Log
  Administration
  System Management

Linux Support

The SD III Client and Supero Doctor II for Linux support the following features:*

- Applications for local management
- Pager and E-mail alerts
- SNMP support
- Health Monitoring
  CPU and system temperatures
  System voltages
  CPU and chassis fans
  Chassis intrusion
  Redundant power failure (hardware dependant)

Note: For Linux operating systems, please refer to the Supero Doctor II information posted on our website at ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_II/Linux/ .

The figures below display two of the key features of SDIII.

Figure C-1. Supero Doctor III Health Information Screen

Figure C-2. Supero Doctor III Remote Power/Reset Control Screen

Note: SD III software can be downloaded from our website at ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/. You can also download the SDIII User's Guide at http://www.supermicro.com/PRODUCT/Manuals/SDIII/UserGuide.pdf. For Linux, we recommend the use of Supero Doctor II. Please refer to our Supero Doctor II information posted at ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_II/Linux/.

Notes

Appendix D

System Specifications

Processors

Single or dual Intel® Xeon™ 604/603-pin processors to 3.20 GHz with a 1 MB integrated cache at a front side (system) bus speed of 533/400 MHz.

Note: Refer to the motherboard specifications on our web site for updates on supported processors.

Chipset

Intel E7501 chipset

BIOS

4 MB Phoenix® Flash ROM

Memory Capacity

Eight 184-pin DDR DIMM sockets supporting up to 16 GB of registered ECC DDR266 (PC2100) SDRAM

Note: Interleaved memory - requires memory to be installed two at a time. See the memory section in Chapter 5 for details.

SCSI Controller

Adaptec AIC-7902 for dual channnel, Ultra320 onboard SCSI

SCSI SCA Backplane Controller

QLogic GEM318 controller for SAF-TE compliance

SCSI Drive Bays

Eight (8) drive bays to house standard **1" 80-pin** SCA SCSI drives

Peripheral Drive Bays

One (1) 3.5" floppy drive
One (1) slim CD-ROM drive
Two (2) 5.25" drive bays

Expansion Slots
Six (6) 64-bit PCI-X slots (with optional speed/PCI-X and PCI settings)

Motherboard
Model: X5DP8-G2
Form Factor: ATX
Dimensions: 12 x 13 in (305 x 330 mm)

System Input Requirements
AC Input Voltage: 100-240V AC
Rated Input Current: 14A (115V) to 8A (230V)
Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

Power Supply
Rated Output Power: 760W (Model# SP382-TS, Part# PWS-0050)
Rated Output Voltages: +3.3V (36A), +5V (36A), +12V1 (18A), +12V2 (18A), +12V3 (19A), +12V4 (19A), -12V (1A), +5Vsb (3.5A)

BTU Rating
4000 BTUs/hr (for rated output power of 760W)

Chassis
Model: SC832S-R760
Form Factor: 3U rackmount
Dimensions: (WxHxD) 17.1 x 5.1 x 25.5 in. (434 x 130 x 648 mm)

Weight
Gross: 75 lbs. (34.1 kg.)

Operating Environment
Operating Temperature: 10º to 35º C (50º to 90º F)
Non-operating Temperature: -40º to 70º C (-40º to 158º F)
Operating Relative Humidity: 8% to 90% (non-condensing)
Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 95% (non-condensing)

Regulatory Compliance
Electromagnetic Emissions:
FCC Class B, EN 55022 Class B, EN 61000-3-2/3-3, CISPR 22 Class B

Electromagnetic Immunity:
EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety:
EN 60950/IEC 60950-Compliant, UL Listed (USA), CUL Listed (Canada), TUV Certified (Germany), CE Marking (Europe)

Notes